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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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WHAT JAPAN WANTS

JAPAN "STANDS ALONE as the great obstacle in the way of amicable settlement of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions," declared a recent press dispatch from Washington. Nor was the skeptical attitude of this correspondent toward Japanese intentions at the Arms Conference unique. Many other journalistic observers, noting how much Japan has at stake in any readjustments in the Orient, waited apprehensively for some move from Japan that would doom the Conference to failure. But instead, we find Japan falling in line with the other Conference Powers behind the principles submitted by the United States Government for the reduction of naval armament and for the solution of Far Eastern problems. True, Japan has suggested certain modifications in the navy-reducing program—but so have other Powers. It is true also that in accepting the principles to govern the solution of problems relating to China her delegates hinted at certain possible reservations. But taken broadly, her attitude has been one to make false prophets of the pessimists—and incidentally, to awaken the sympathetic concern of the German press. Says an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin:

"Japan, altho one of Germany's foes in the World War, continues to command increasing measures of sympathy and interest from the newspaper commentators writing on the Washington Conference. Much of the comment is given over to speculation as to whether Japan can avoid being left at the post in what is termed the jockeying for position in the race for prestige in the Pacific. It also is asked whether she will be able to escape the 'policy of encirclement' to which Germany is represented as falling victim.

"Should Japan emerge from the Conference as an isolated Power, the editorial writers believe she would be forced to seek economic and political orientation in the direction of Russia, with 'terminal facilities' in Germany. A 'community of interests,' comprising Teutons, Slavs, and the yellow races, is suggested as one of the possibilities to be reckoned with in making over the post-war world. Thus Germany conceives a new constellation in which the Fatherland is destined to shine brightly.

"Such speculation is not confined to the lay mind, but is presented in all solemnity in higher quarters, where it is believed the absence of Germany and Russia from the Conference will mean the eventual curtailment of Japan's sphere of influence."

Even H. G. Wells, whose comment on the Conference has not been exuberantly optimistic, writes at the end of the third session that "we already seem further from war in the Pacific and nearer security there than at any time in the last two years." In another of his New York *World* articles Mr. Wells says that there is only one set of facts that militates against "the idea of a pacific and progressive Japan, a splendid leader in civilization amidst a brotherhood of nations"—

"and that is this, that Japan is already overpopulated, she has to import not only food but industrial raw material, and that her population increases now by the tremendous figure of half a million a year. That is the reality that gives substance to the aggressive imperialism of Japan. That is why she casts about for such regions for expansion as Eastern Siberia—a region not represented at the Conference, and so beyond its purview, and that is why she covets some preferential control in Chinese metals and minerals and food."

FOR many years it has been customary for large numbers of our readers to solve their Christmas gift problems and remember their friends with yearly subscriptions for this magazine. It is a gift that is deeply appreciated, and carries with it throughout the year a weekly reminder of the donor's thoughtfulness and good wishes. There is an announcement on page 62 which fully explains how convenient it will be for you to let the "DIGEST" be one of your gifts this year.

The Arms Conference, says the Washington *Herald*, offers Japan "her greatest opportunity since she opened her gates to America"—an opportunity to demonstrate leadership in magnanimity and vision. Nor will she ignore this opportunity, say her journalistic friends. "Japan has a hard job to do; let us applaud her when she gives evidence of a sincere disposition to do it regardless of difficulty," says the Baltimore *American*, which is convinced that the Japanese are "ready to do their full share toward making an agreement possible." "Difficulties in the way of results from the Conference are not denied," remarks the *Wall Street Journal*, but "there is, as there has never been before, a disinterested desire shown alike by Great Britain and Japan to cooperate with our State Department in removing those difficulties." The Brooklyn *Eagle* predicts that "Japan will soon agree to act in full accord with the others"; and it goes on to say:

"Otherwise Japan would find herself completely isolated. She has everything to gain by subscribing to a general agreement. No one will take up the 'rights' Japan is asked to relinquish. Foreign investments will flow into China as a result of stabilization and there may be more American than Japanese money put into Chinese railroads and other developments, but Japan will reap most of the benefit, for she has every advantage over competitors in the general Chinese market. Our manufacturers can not compete with Japan in producing many of the things that Japan has to sell. The leaders of Japan realize this, and there is little doubt that the Japanese representatives at the Conference will ultimately accept the program favored by the Western nations."

"Japan has delighted her friends and disappointed her enemies," declares William Jennings Bryan, who adds that now "it will be in order for those who have misrepresented Japan's attitude to admit their mistake and applaud the 'Little Giant of the Orient' upon the justice and generosity of her proposition."

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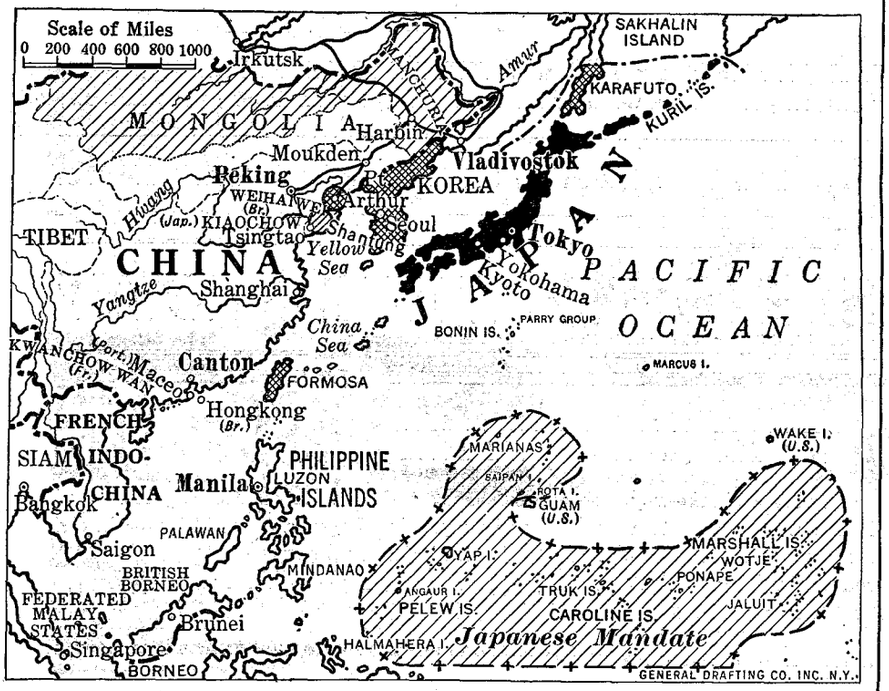

JAPANESE EXPANSION IN A QUARTER CENTURY.

The original Japanese archipelago, together with the Kuriles, obtained from Russia in 1875, are shown in black on the map. Territory annexed by Japan in 1895 and since—Formosa, Korea, Port Arthur and Karafuto—is indicated by cross-hatching. Further territory where Japanese influence is dominant—Manchuria, outer Mongolia, and the mandate islands—is marked by light shading. The extent of this influence in Mongolia is only approximately indicated.

Mr. Bryan's enthusiasm was evoked by Admiral Baron Kato's definition of Japan's attitude toward China. Addressing the Conference on November 19 Admiral Kato said:

"1—It seems to the Japanese delegation that existing difficulties in China lie no less in her domestic situation than in her external relations. We are anxious to see peace and unity re-established at the earliest possible moment, but we want to avoid all action that may be construed as an intervention in the internal affairs of China. All that this Conference can achieve is, it seems to us, to adjust China's foreign relations, leaving her domestic situation to be worked out by the Chinese themselves.

"2—The Japanese delegation wishes to assure the Chinese delegation and the whole Conference that Japan has every desire to cultivate the happiest relations with China. We are solicitous of making whatever contributions we are capable of toward China's realization of her just and legitimate aspirations. We are entirely uninfluenced by any policy of territorial aggrandizement in any part of China. We adhere without condition or reservation to the principle of 'The Open Door and Equal Opportunity' in China. We look to China in particular for the supply of raw materials essential to our industrial life and for foodstuffs as well. In the purchase of such materials from China, as in all our trade relations with that country, we do not claim any special rights or privileges, and we welcome fair and honest competition with all nations.

"With regard to the question of abolition of extraterritoriality, which is perhaps one of the most important questions proposed by the Chinese delegation, it is our intention to join with other delegations in the endeavor to come to an arrangement in a manner fair and satisfactory to all parties.

"We have come to this Conference, not to advance our own selfish interests; we have come to cooperate with all nations interested for the purpose of assuring peace in the Far East and friendship among nations.

"3—The Japanese delegation understands that the principal object of the Conference is to establish in common accord policies and principles which are to guide the future actions of the nations here represented. Altho we are ready to explain or discuss any problem which in the wisdom of the Conference is taken up, we should regret undue protraction of the discussions by detailed examination of innumerable minor matters."

But these assurances, correspondents tell us, leave the Chinese cold. Thus K. P. Wang, associate editor of the Shanghai *Shun Pao*, writes from Washington that—

"We are quite familiar with such pledges, and only a few of them ever have been carried out into deeds. For instance, Japan repeatedly has declared that she maintained an open-door policy in her relations with China, yet the doors of Manchuria and Shantung have been tightly closed, without leaving a pigeon-hole for others to enter, ever since Japanese access to these territories was obtained. We may have faith in pledges made by other Powers, but we still entertain grave doubts in those made by Japan."

The complaint of vagueness is also brought by some Chinese spokesmen against the following four pledges, subscribed to by the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal:

"1—To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

"2—To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

"3—To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China.

"4—To refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of friendly states and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states."

Japan treated her critics to another disappointment when Admiral Kato assured the Washington correspondents, in answer to a direct question, that "Japan considers Manchuria

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THAT'S NOT THE WAY TO REDUCE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

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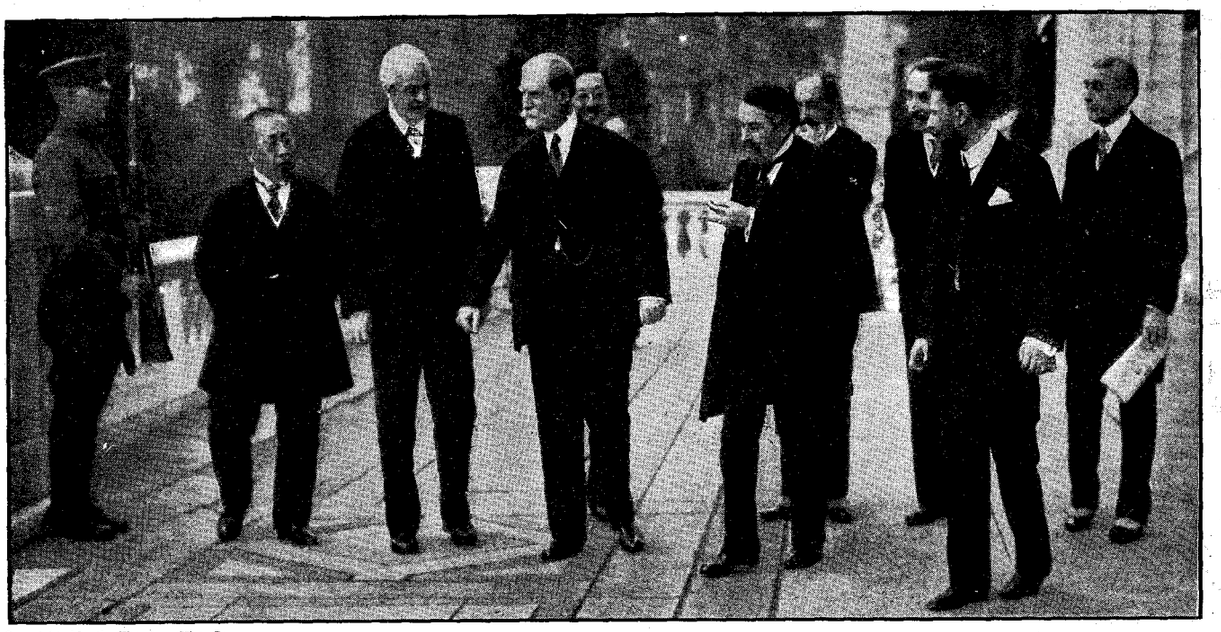

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THE "BIG NINE" IN WASHINGTON.

These heads of the disarmament delegations, caught here at an informal moment, are, from the reader's left: Prince Tokugawa, Japan; Arthur Balfour, England; Secretary Hughes, United States; Dr. Sze, China; Premier Briand, France; Dr. Van Karnebeek, Netherlands; Baron de Cartier, Belgium; Carlo Schanzer, Italy; Count d'Alte, Portugal.

as being a part of China." This statement, wrote Charles Merz in the New York *World*, is extremely important because "in the first place, the Chinese Republic has never succeeded in concluding with Japan a treaty specifically recognizing China's sovereignty over Manchuria," and "in the second place, as a result of this fact and of Japan's tremendous commercial expansion in Manchuria during recent years, some of the Chinese now in Washington had believed Japan intended to annex this province." Japan now occupies leased territory in the lower tip of the Manchurian peninsula, around Port Arthur, and also a leased strip along the South Manchurian Railway. To quote Mr. Merz again:

"Admiral Kato's statement is explicit, but it by no means goes so far as a settlement of what is called 'the Manchurian problem.' It was not intended to. The problem in Manchuria is primarily economic. Japan controls, and will continued to control until the year 2002 A. D. the chief iron and coal mines of Manchuria, as well as the South Manchurian Railway, which is the main artery of trade. Control of these properties till 2002 is conferred upon Japan by the treaties based on the famous twenty-one demands.

"By the Chinese it is contended that Japan is using and intends to keep on using her economic privilege for the purpose of developing her political power."

What Japan wants is interestingly summed up by Baron Naihu Kanda, one of the official advisers attached to the Japanese delegation. The Baron is a member of the Japanese House of Peers, and emeritus professor of the Japanese University of Commerce. Addressing a large audience of Americans in Washington recently he thus interpreted "the views of the great sober-thinking majority of Japan:

"As for us, we would see not merely a naval holiday for ten years, but a perpetuation of that blessed state of the world.

"Japan faces the problem of a territory too small to feed her growing population, and she must depend on the rest of the world both for markets and supplies of raw materials. But the idea of a Japanese attack on America, across an ocean twice as broad as the Atlantic, is madness and folly. The World War has left America practically unassailable; and you have demonstrated that national strength lies not in arms, but in industrial organization, education and patriotism.

"Unfriendly critics have said that Japan plans to organize China into a 'yellow peril.' Such an attempt would bring Japan—whose great aim is only her own national safety—into conflict with all the other nations already holding great interests in the Far East. Besides, China's history shows the impossibility of permanent political control of her by an invader. She has been invaded again and again, and has always absorbed the 'conquerors.'

"Japan wants a prosperous and stable China, well organized and able both to buy and produce, and an equal opportunity there with all other nations for commerce and industry. We claim no special rights except those naturally given us by nearness, and that is our conception of the meaning of the Ishii-Lansing agreement. We are neither self-sustaining nor rich in natural resources; and we have reached the stage where we must industrialize to preserve our national existence. Continental Asia has the raw materials and markets we need for such an industrialism, but all we ask is the maintenance of the policy of 'live and let live.' We adhere to the open door without any reservations whatever.

"It is true that China has suffered from an influx from Japan, perhaps more than from any other country, of a horde of unscrupulous traders and other undesirable elements, to the keen regret of Japan; but this is not uncommon in trade frontiers. But Japan has also introduced law and order along the South Manchurian Railway, for instance, transforming a bandit-ridden country into a fruitful land which provides hundreds of thousands of Chinese with sustenance and comfort. This is the brighter side.

"As for the statements that Japan might have an eye on the Philippines, let me say that as long as they remain in friendly hands they are not a menace to Japan. And the present Conference assures us that those hands will always remain friendly.

"As for the mooted topic of Shantung, let me point out that the Province of Shantung is about 200 times greater in size and population than the leased territory of Kiao-Chau, which Japan seized from Germany. Japan has no intention of retaining these leased rights permanently, and has repeatedly offered to turn them back to China on condition that the leased territory be made a free port and that the section of former German-owned railway be made a joint Chino-Japanese project, financed by the international consortium.

"Altho legal rights in the matter favor Japan, in my opinion, what Japan wants now is not just a legal justification, but real justness itself. The solution of this problem, I believe, is now at hand. Altho the criticism of Japan in the matter has been to some extent reasonable, there has been much misunderstanding of the whole matter."

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(A) Includes 200,000 white troops in the United Kingdom and 74,000 in India. The remaining 351,000 are in India and on the Rhine, in Mesopotamia, Silesia, Palestine, and elsewhere. (B) Includes 6,000,000 (estimated) non-enlisted veterans of World War, and 216,000 Regular Army Reserve, Special Reserve and Territorial Army. (D) 864 Guns with British Army (United Kingdom only). 346 Guns in British Artillery units in India. (E) No organized reserves allowed Germany by Peace Treaty, but there are estimated to be 4,900,000 men who were in the former army. (F) All guns are n t manned, due to skeletonized organizations.

THE ABOVE COMPARISON SHOWS THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES OF

WHY THE ARMIES CAN NOT DISARM

AS ARISTIDE BRIAND, powerful of frame, with shaggy head and bushy downward curving mustache, arose to state the case of France before the Arms Conference, he seemed to one press correspondent to be a perfect living type of the old-time Western sheriff; and he might well have claimed for his country the rôle of an officer of the law who must keep his hand on his gun lest the powerful desperado he has just captured and disarmed should spring upon him and overpower him. Many a Frenchman has informed us that France can not disarm on land while she faces across the Rhine a Germany, beaten and disarmed, but potentially strong in manpower and industrial equipment, and not yet proved to be either repentant or genuinely inclined to peace. But outside France are those who find in the German situation no justification for the French military policy, and their views are quoted further on. France's view-point, however, as one of the correspondents reminds us, has never wavered. "It considers the fact that it is obliged to maintain an Army of between 700,000 and 800,000 men as one of the great tragedies of the war." It believes it has cut this Army down "to the lowest point compatible with its colonial and mandate responsibilities and its national safety," and "no Government which agreed at Washington to reduce the size of the Army without procuring some tangible form of cooperation guarantee could stay in power in Paris a single week." With France's position what it is, with the United States thought to be averse to a guarantee treaty, correspondents and editors hold little hope for a solution of the land disarmament problem at the present time. Moreover, as the New York *Globe* correspondent points out, whereas the great naval Powers are all here, the chief land Powers are not. Russia, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia are absent. Italy, for instance, "can not very well reduce its Army unless it knows what Jugo-Slavia and even Hungary are willing to do." So while our press agree with the Washington *Post* that "it is the ardent hope of mankind that a plan will be evolved at the Conference which will do away with large standing armies and perhaps abolish conscription," many can foresee no early fulfilment of that hope. The outlook, declares the Syracuse *Herald*, is far from promising; and the Houston *Chronicle* finds reason in the facts above noted "to believe that little can be accomplished at this time by way of reducing land forces on the continent of Europe."

The primary reason why France can not entirely disarm, said her Premier on November 21, is that she sees Germany refusing to disarm and unwilling to meet her treaty obligations. While the Germany of the workingman sincerely wants peace, there is also the Germany of Ludendorff, which cherishes revenge and still loves war. There are 7,000,000 war-trained veterans in Germany, and various police organizations and associations of ex-soldiers make officering and mobilization a simple matter. While most of the materials of war have been destroyed, Germany is a great industrial nation, and "everything is there ready to insure a steady manufacturing of guns, machine-guns and rifles." Then, too, the fires of war are smoldering in Russia and elsewhere in Europe. Yet in spite of all this, France has begun to disarm. Since the Armistice, the Government has reduced to two years the time spent by young men under the flag; instead of three, only two classes are undergoing military service. In a few days the Chamber will adopt the Government's proposals to cut the present service in half. "If the other nations were to offer to share France's peril," then, declared Premier Briand, "we should be only too pleased to demonstrate the sincerity of our purpose." But "if France is to remain alone, you must not deny her what she wants in order to insure her security."

Mr. Balfour, speaking for England directly after the Frenchman finished, sorrowfully acknowledged that the latter's words held out no hope "for any immediate solution of the great problem of land armaments." But since Mr. Briand seemed to fear the "moral isolation" of France, the British representative reminded him that the British Empire lost a million men to help maintain the liberties of the world in general, and France in particular, and that Britain still believes in this cause.

The Conference was then reminded by Senator Schanzer that Italy has come to an understanding with the Jugo-Slavs and with her former enemies, while her land Army has been reduced to a force which "does not exceed 200,000 men and a further reduction to 175,000 is already planned, and 35,000 colored troops." Japan has not, according to Baron Kato, "the slightest intention of maintaining land armaments which are in excess of those absolutely necessary for purely defensive purposes necessitated by the Far Eastern situation." The Belgian ambassador at Washington said that his country "keeps her Army down to a level that is strictly consistent with the requirements of her national security and she could not possibly

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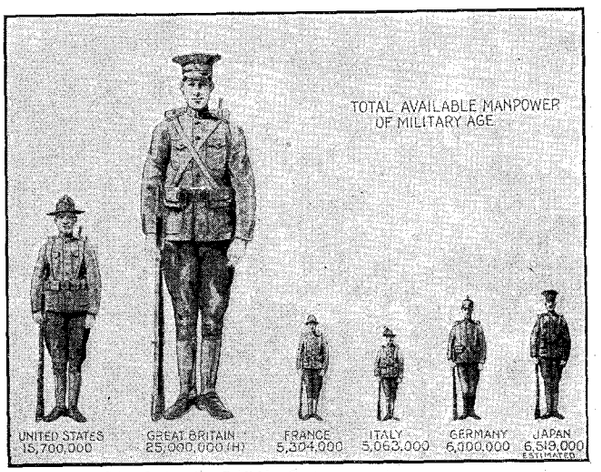

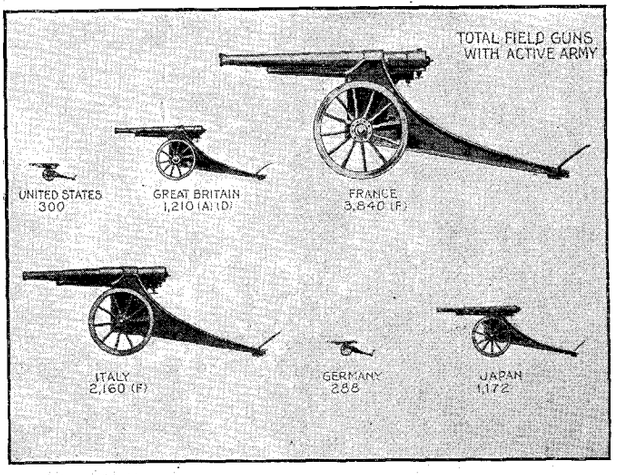

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(G) Includes 188,990 trained reserves (consisting of the National Guard and Officers Reserve Corps. No present enlisted force in Reserve Corps), and 2,847,000 (estimated) non-enlisted veterans of the World War. (H) Estimated. Of total population in India, 5% has been taken for this estimate. Of total population in New Zealand, 20% has been taken for this estimate. Of total population in United Kingdom, 12% has been taken for this estimate Of total population in Canada, 15% has been taken for this estimate. Of total population in Australia, 15% has been taken for this estimate. Of total population in South Africa, 15% has been taken for this estimate.

THE LEADING NATIONS, AS ESTIMATED BY UNITED STATES ARMY AUTHORITIES.

proceed to a further reduction of her armament." The most significant sentences from the speech with which Secretary ended the session are quoted as follows in the daily press:

"No words ever spoken by France have fallen upon deaf ears in the United States. . . .

"May I say, in response to a word which challenged us all as it was uttered by M. Briand, that there is no moral isolation for the defenders of liberty and justice? We understand the difficulties; what has been said will be read throughout this broad land by a people that desires to understand."

Typical of a very general editorial sympathy with France's attitude is this passage from the New York *Times:*

"M. Briand did not ask outside aid for France. But he stated clearly the dilemma. She must have security; she must be permitted to go about her work in confidence. There are but two ways. She can depend upon her own good sword. She might get valid and effective promises of other nations to spring to her side if again attacked. But the projected defensive alliance of England and the United States with France is thickly covered with dust in the pigeonholes of the American Senate. To what, then, is France to look? Benevolent expressions of sympathy are precious to her ears, but are not armor for her breast. And failing an alliance, denied guarantees by other nations, France must attend to her own security."

When we turn to critics of the Briand arguments we find the strongest speech coming from British journalists. Mr. P. W. Wilson of the London *Daily News*, in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, declares that Great Britain is "profoundly disappointed" in Mr. Briand's "negative utterance." In the opinion of the Englishmen for whom Mr. Wilson speaks—

"Paris makes insufficient allowance for the deposition of the Kaiser and his kinglets, for the annexation of the German colonies, for the destruction of the German fleet, for the extension of the German franchise, for the dissolution of the German alliances and for the shattering of German credit as indicated by a mark reckoned as waste paper."

Even sharper expressions come from H. G. Wells. He says, in the New York *World:*

"The plain fact of the case is that France is maintaining a vast Army in the face of a disarmed world and she is preparing energetically for fresh warlike operations in Europe and for war under sea against Great Britain. To excuse this line of action M. Briand unfolded a fabulous account of the German preparation for a renewal of hostilities; every soldier in the small force of troops allowed to Germany is an officer or noncommissioned officer, so that practically the German Army can expand at any moment to millions, and Germany is not morally disarmed because Ludendorff is still writing and talking militant nonsense."

The France that has come to the Washington Conference is, to Mr. Wells, in the light of the Briand speech, "only an impenitent apologist for three years of sins against the peace of the world, an apologist for national aggression postering as fear, and reckless greed disguised as discretion."

Is the French problem insoluble? The tripartite alliance, left unratified by our Senate, is offered by some newspapers as a solution, on which the Brooklyn *Citizen* comments:

"There is a considerable public opinion among the intellectual classes and in Army circles in favor of such an alliance, but the great body of the people, who love France above any other foreign country, are opposed to alliances of any kind."

Friends of the League of Nations find the only hope in leaving the problem of land armaments and the defense of France to the continuing activity of the League. Senator King (Dem., Utah) says the peace of the world can be assured only when there is a world organization like the League. The League, agrees Senator Dial (Dem., S. C.), "could take care of the very situation that Briand describes."

The League of Nations has, we are reminded by Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer in the New York *Globe*, been carefully studying the question of land disarmament and its representatives have come to the opinion that the way to tackle it is not as a whole, but by regions:

"Thus there might be one South American agreement, another Far Eastern agreement, and still a third agreement among Central European powers. A nucleus of this last does, indeed, already exist in the so-called 'Little Entente'—the alliance of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia."

There are those who reason that France needs neither a great Army nor a military alliance with the United States. What France must do, argues Herbert Croly in *The New Republic*, is to move toward accommodation with Germany. Similarly, under the title, "The Franco-German Alliance," *The Nation* (New York) says that the economic salvation of France lies in working toward a natural continental commercial alliance with Germany. "Whatever tends toward French partnership in German industry, interesting France directly in German industrial health, tends toward European peace."

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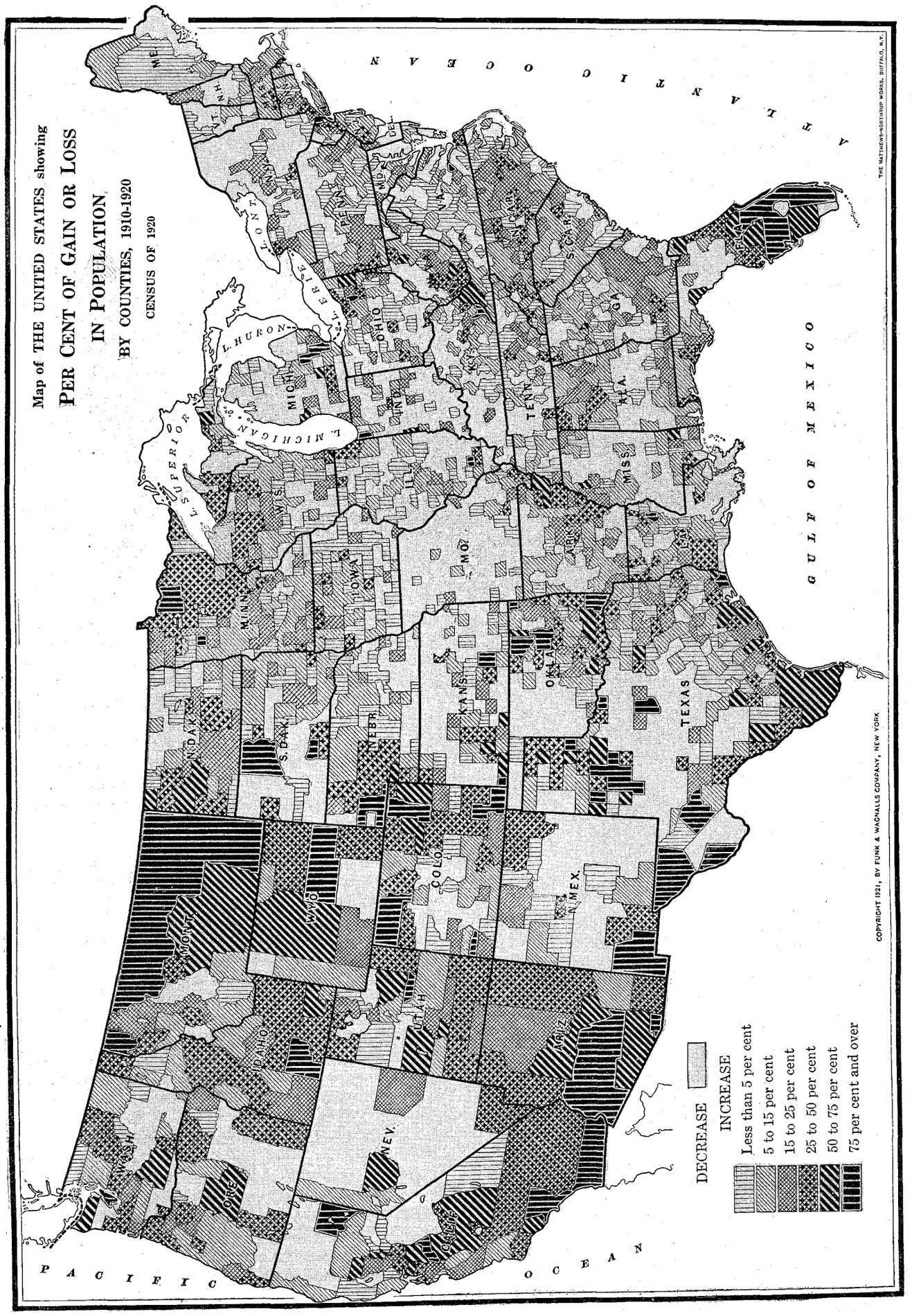

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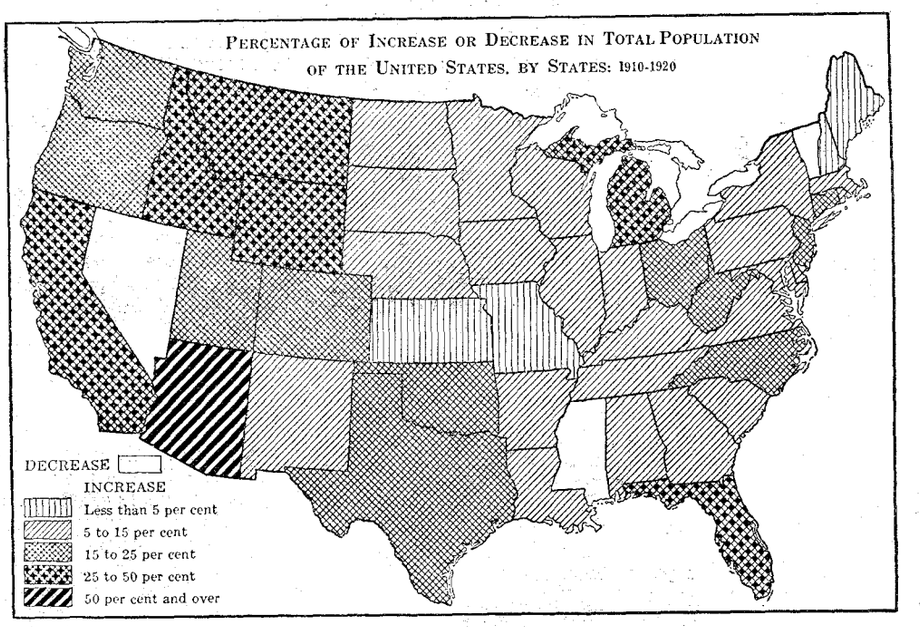
OUR GAIN AND LOSS IN POPULATION

THREE STATES—NEVADA, MISSISSIPPI, AND VERMONT—actually lost population between 1910 and 1920, according to the Bureau of the Census. Meanwhile, Arizona grew over fifty per cent., and California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Florida and Michigan increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent. The Michigan growth, however, was largely due to greater industrial activities in and around Detroit, which became in the last decade the fourth city of the United States. The maps printed herewith show graphically the relative rates of growth and decline in the several States during the past ten years, and the counties of each State in which they have occurred. In twenty States and in the District of Columbia the rates of increase were greater than that for the United States as a whole, which was 14.9, per cent., and in twenty-five States the rates of increase were smaller than that for the country as a whole. Of the most populous ten States, six (Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, California and New Jersey) show greater rates of increase than the country as a whole, and four (New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Missouri) show smaller rates.


PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES: 1910-1920
DECREASE
INCREASE
Less than 5 per cent
5 to 15 per cent
15 to 25 per cent
25 to 50 per cent
50 per cent and over

Of the twenty States whose population increased more rapidly than that of the United States as a whole, eight are east and twelve are west of the Mississippi River; and of the twenty-eight States whose population increased less rapidly than that of the country as a whole, or decreased, eighteen are east and ten are west of the Mississippi. Only six Northern States (Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota), and five Southern States (West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma and Texas), increased in population more rapidly than the United States as a whole; but of the eleven Western States, all but two (New Mexico and Nevada) show increases at greater rates than for the entire country. This, the Census Bureau explains, is because the westward migration which has been so distinguishing a characteristic of the country's growth showed a pronounced decline during the last decade. Between 1900 and 1910 all of the Western States increased in population at rates far in excess of the average for the United States, but between 1910 and 1920 only five of the Western States—Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming—increased at rates more than double that for the nation as a whole.

There has been no change between 1910 and 1920 in rank among the leading six States—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois Ohio, Texas and Massachusetts—but Michigan, which ranked eighth at the census of 1910, now ranks seventh, and California, which ranked twelfth in 1910, now ranks eighth, both these States having passed Missouri, which ranked seventh in 1910.

It will be seen by the table on this page that during each of the seven decades from 1790 to 1860 the population increased with remarkable uniformity by approximately one-third; that during each of the next three decades, from 1860 to 1890, the increase was approximately one-fourth; that during the two decades following the decennial rate of growth was slightly more than one-fifth; and that during the last decade, 1910-1920, the rate was only a little more than one-seventh. It may be noted also that, with the exception of the last decade, the numerical increase during each ten-year period has been greater than that for any preceding one. Moreover, the numerical increase during the decade 1910-1920 was greater than that for any other decade except the one immediately preceding.

The total population residing in 1920 either in cities having 200,000 inhabitants or within approximately ten miles of such cities, constituted 28.6 per cent. of the total population of the United States. It is noteworthy that, whereas the population of the suburban districts of metropolitan areas such as Detroit, Los Angeles, Portland (Ore.), Milwaukee, New Orleans and Seattle increased at a considerably greater rate during the decade than did the population of the cities themselves, the reverse is true of such cities and adjacent areas as Dayton, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Omaha, Spokane and Youngstown—to name but a few in each instance. This, maintains the Census Bureau, does not imply that the smaller cities have relatively more important suburbs than the larger, but that it is due to (1) the fact that the smaller the size of the city the greater the proportion which the adjacent area forms of the total; and that (2) there are a number of cities in whose adjacent territory there are other cities of large size which really cannot be considered suburbs, yet which, when combined, together with other adjacent territory, constitute what in reality might be called a single community. Albany, Troy and Schenectady form a good example of a single urban community.

Census Year	*Population*	*Increase over Preceding Census* — *Number*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent. of increase with correction for 1870 and 1880*
1920	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9	14.9
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	21.0
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	20.7
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	25.5
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1	26.0*
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6	26.6*
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	35.6
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9	35.9
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7	32.7
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5	33.5
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1	33.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4	36.4
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1	35.1
1790	3,929,214	.....	....	....

*Revised figures.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES IN 130 YEARS

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TO EDUCATE THE NEXT GENERATION AGAINST WAR

GREAT WARS RECUR at intervals that suggest that they are started by new generations who have forgotten the evils of the conflicts fought by their fathers. The present generation seems fully determined that wars shall cease, but in a few decades new hands will be at the helm. Will they carry on the anti-war crusade, or will they embark on new conflicts with new inventions that will devastate humanity? To help forestall such a failure of our great peace endeavor, Governor Cox of Massachusetts makes the inspiring suggestion that all college and school students in his State follow the doings of the Armament Conference as part of their education, and to extend the benefit of this idea throughout America, we at once telegraphed the Governor of every State for his opinion of it. Replies have come from all but a very few, who may be absent from home or prevented by other reasons, and all are filled with an enthusiasm that insures the success of this far-reaching plan. Some had even forestalled the Massachusetts Governor in calling upon their schools to study the Conference. Governor Cox said in his message:

"In the Armament Conference the political and economic history of the modern world is to be studied. All of us hope that the future political and economic history of the world may be given new direction as the result of it. I can conceive of no better way to train the citizens of to-morrow for the discharge of their most important duties than by encouraging their study of the proceedings of the great Conference."

The messages of the other Governors follow, arranged geographically:

NEW ENGLAND STATES

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER, GOVERNOR OF MAINE—As Governor of Maine and head of the School Department, I began early in October to make an official inspection of the schools of the State, and from the outset have urged both superintendents and teachers to have their classes study and follow the proceedings of the Disarmament Conference. I consider this Conference the greatest event of history and believe that the rising generation should become conversant with the problems of the Conference and with the discussion that takes place there. A careful daily study of the Conference proceedings will teach world history, geography, economics and politics, and will give our students a wide range of information. The importance of such a program can not be overstated.

EMERY J. SAN SOUCI, GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND—The Conference called by President Harding offers a definite plan for removal of the causes of war by limiting huge armaments and removing international misunderstandings, and the President should receive the support of every American in his efforts to assure permanent peace to the world. The school children especially should study the proceedings of the Conference so that the coming generation may be well fitted to aid in the cause of permanent peace.

EVERETT J. LAKE, GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT—The boys and girls of school age throughout this country played a large part in our activities which rendered the part of the United States so effective in the recent World War. During the past few years they have learned much of our Allies and of those countries in Europe which bordered on the confines of the war area, and in the years immediately to follow their interest will be keen in watching the developments of the various nations and all the changes that the war has produced. If now it could be imprest upon all our school children to watch intently and to study by all means at hand and to inquire from the sources available to them concerning the proceedings now taking place at the Armament Conference at Washington, I feel sure that the men and women of the next generation, which will be composed of these same boys and girls, will be well equipped to understand the points of view of people of other countries and of other flags, and the aims, ambitions and fears of these same countries, and I believe also that in the years to come, as these children grow to mature years, their influence will be molded into a public opinion which will brook no secret understandings intended to further the particular ambitions or designs of any one nation or people, but which will insist upon an amicable adjustment without force of arms of all differences, and that this public opinion will also make such amicable adjustment effective to prevent further wars among civilized nations.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

NATHAN L. MILLER, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK—I gladly second the appeal of THE LITERARY DIGEST and strongly recommend to the teachers and the boys and girls of New York the earnest study of the proceedings of the Disarmament Conference which already gives such promise of a new era. The rising generation should be taught the lessons of this Conference and be made to understand the high aims and unselfish purposes of America.

WILLIAM C. SPROUL, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA—In my proclamation calling for the observance of American education week from December fourth to eleventh I am calling upon the fifty thousand public school teachers in Pennsylvania to particularly lead their students into the study of the proceedings of the great Conference at Washington in the belief that they will thus see in the making historical events which may lead to results comparable only to the promised millennium of peace and good will.

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

WARREN T. MCCRAY, GOVERNOR OF INDIANA—There has never been a time in the world's history when the deliberations and decrees of a selected group of international representatives meant more to the future of civilization than the decisions resulting from the Armament Conference now in session at Washington. The question of limited armament is so vital to this and succeeding generations that every suggestion or movement of the Conference should be closely studied by the public school children of our land, thus inculcating in their minds the idea that the apostles of peace are no less deserving of the eternal gratitude of a liberty-loving nation than are the heroes of war.

LEN SMALL, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS—Warring between nations must cease. Humanity demands it; economics demand it. I can see no better way to bring about this ultimate end, should we not immediately succeed, than to educate the twenty million American school children to the horrors of war and the necessities of peace through close study of the proceedings of the present Disarmament Conference.

ALEX. J. GROESBECK, GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN—War as Europe knows it has been waged for conquest. Those wars America has fought were in the cause of human freedom. The Peace Conference is a challenge to the other world Powers to emulate our example and recognize the right of every people to be free and independent, and to secure them in that right the disarmament program should be extended in its scope and cover a period of at least fifty years. To it should be coupled our agreement to enforce peace. Our boys and girls should closely follow the proceedings at Washington and thus take advantage of a wonderful opportunity to study history in its making.

JOHN J. BLAINE, GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN—The causes of war which are political and economic are eminently proper in the curriculum of the schoolroom. The study of the news of the Armament Conference in connection with the political and economic history of the world and the causes of war will give us enlightened future generations in aid of World Peace.

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

J. A. O. PREUS, GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA—The Conference on Limitation of Armament is the most important gathering in many decades, and every student who desires a complete knowledge of history must read and watch its proceedings. This is the most opportune time to begin reduction of armaments. If anti-war feeling is inculcated in this and other countries we may hope for continued reduction in the future.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI—I cordially agree with the idea that the history of the Washington Conference should be studied from both the political and the economic side by the school children of America. The outstanding feature of the Great War is the fact that America has lost her isolation. The citizenship of the America of the future must be informed not only upon domestic problems but upon the political and economic history of the whole world in order to give America the service that the America of to-morrow must have. There can

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be no better way to train citizenship than by the study of the history and the present conditions, political, economic, and social, of the other nations of the world. All of these conditions will form a part of the great Conference now being held in Washington, and for that reason the study of the proceedings of the Conference will be of vast educational value to the school children of America and to the citizenship of the future.

W. H. McMaster, Governor of South Dakota—May the school children of America study every phase, act and utterance of the Disarmament Conference. America has challenged the world to cease from the age-old policy of unrestrained military preparation. Acceptance of Secretary Hughes's proposals would constitute a historical event of unparalleled importance. Every detail and circumstance of the Conference should be a vital part of the daily study and thought of the twenty million school children of America. If the Conference fails to reach agreements these children twenty years hence will translate into international agreements a policy of reduced armaments, adopting for their day and generation a policy that leads toward a world's permanent peace.

Samuel R. McKelvie, Governor of Nebraska—I think it is an excellent idea that school and college students should keep carefully informed of the work of the Disarmament Conference. The facts that will be deduced out of the discussions there are of tremendous importance to our national life, to say nothing of the wide-spread influence that this Conference must have upon the other nations of the world. A knowledge of national conditions is a prime requisite of good citizenship, and of almost equal importance is a knowledge of international affairs.

Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas—I know of nothing more timely than your suggestion for the study in the schools of the present proceedings of the Arms Conference. Its fundamental educational value alone would justify it. It marks an important epoch in future history. The greater value in your suggestion will come from the tremendous effect upon the thought and feeling of the present and the future. Germany prepared her people for war by a process of teaching the children through two generations that all the nations were preparing to make war upon the Fatherland. We can aid the present moment by the intelligent background of study which you suggest. The study of the present will also perpetuate a sane anti-war spirit for the future.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland—I heartily urge the school children of America to study the proceedings of the Disarmament Conference as they develop from day to day. No such opportunity for learning the political and economic history of the world, the hopes and ambitions of its peoples, has ever been presented. We have witnessed the greatest war of all time, and we pray the last for all time. We are now to witness an international discussion which is designed to direct the whole world into channels of permanent peace. It is a rare privilege that is afforded us. There can be no greater or broader educational advantage than to study intently the proceedings of the Conference.

Ephraim F. Morgan, Governor of West Virginia—The International Conference on Limitation of Armament, together with existing world-wide sentiment for the substitution of the rule of reason for the rule of force, coupled with political and economic discussions concerning Far East problems, a vital part of the Conference program, give to American students unparalleled opportunities to study and acquaint themselves with world problems that will be of great service to their nation in the coming years.

Robert A. Cooper, Governor of South Carolina—Study of the proceedings of the Disarmament Conference will have a tendency to enlighten the public concerning international affairs. Enlightenment, together with a sense of justice, is essential for the proper solution of questions arising between nations. Many stupid blunders and costly wars have resulted because the general public was not informed. The old order is unsuccessful. There must be a substitute for old-line diplomacy if there is to be a substitute for war. Such great things come about through the people, and the people can act wisely only when in position to act intelligently. I heartily approve suggestion that proceedings of Conference be studied in all schools.

Thomas W. Hardwick, Governor of Georgia—In my opinion, the limitation of armament, on land and sea, is both imperative and necessary for the tax-burdened and debt-laden nations of the world. I do not expect nor desire complete disarmament, because there will be wars and rumors of wars and danger of wars until the millennium shall come. Still, every effort to reduce the expense and lighten the burden on capital and labor and production and to avert wars wherever possible should be made, not only in the interest of humanity and Christianity, but also in the interest of sound business. By not striving for the impossible and unattainable we may hope to accomplish something practical and real. I believe that a study of this question by the college students and school children of the country is most important.

Cary A. Hardee, Governor of Florida—It is well that the twenty million school children of America should study proceedings of the Washington Conference. It is perhaps a mountain-peak in the political and economic history of modern world. While developing sentiment among our own people for limitation of armaments we ought to know that the peoples of other nations are willing to meet us half-way. No concessions must be made limiting America's relative ability to protect her world-wide interest.

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Edwin P. Morrow, Governor of Kentucky—A drama as great in its possibilities for the children of men as the crucifixion of the Son of Man is in progress in the Capital of the Republic. The youth of America, its boys and girls, should watch with the keenest interest and the fullest understanding the ever-shifting scene of the Disarmament Conference to the end that they may forever say, "I beheld the progress of the event which took fear and distrust out of the hearts of nations and out of the hands of humanity and brought confidence in each other to nations and a newer sense of brotherhood to the peoples of the earth."

Alf A. Taylor, Governor of Tennessee—There can be no better way to train the citizens of to-morrow for the discharge of their most important duties than by encouraging them to study the proceedings of the great Conference now in session at Washington. That Conference will deal with the political and economic history of the whole world, and its study and discussion of these subjects will afford a source of enlightenment on matters of vital concern and inestimable value to the rising generation of boys and girls. A close study of these proceedings will afford them a fund of knowledge indispensable when they are at the helm.

Thomas E. Kilby, Governor of Alabama—School and college students everywhere should study the proceedings of the pending Conference for the Limitation of Armament, to the end that they may be adequately educated concerning warfare and its awful consequences. I can conceive of no way by which those who are to be our future citizens can be trained more effectively for the political and economic development of our country and of the world. The Literary Digest is to be commended for its patriotic activity in promoting the cause of world peace.

Lee M. Russell, Governor of Mississippi—If the Armament Conference will do its duty billions in money will be saved the world and war be made a thing of the past. All disputes should be settled by arbitration, thus saving millions of lives and billions in money, and the nations of the earth will be made to realize the goal of all right-thinking people, "Peace on Earth and Good-Will to Men."

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Thomas C. McRae, Governor of Arkansas—I hasten to commend the move of Governor Cox of Massachusetts wherein he calls upon school and college students of his State to study the news of the Armament Conference in Washington. Fortunately the people generally are watching this epochal move for reduction of chances of international wars, but every school child and college student in the United States should be required to study closely the proceedings of this great Conference. They should know the significance of it all. Teachers and school and college officials will cooperate to this end, I believe.

John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana—The four American members of the Armament Limitation and Far Eastern Conference now in session represent in the highest degree ability, sterling integrity, patriotism and ripe experience. The nation,

(*Continued on page 54*)

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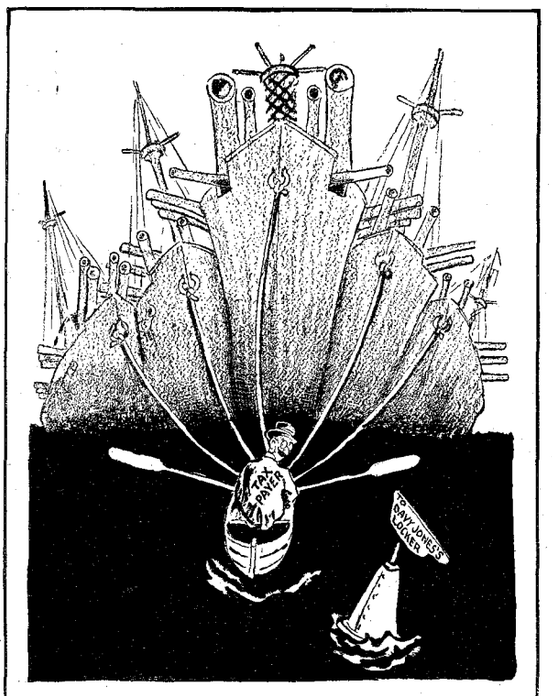
STEEL AND DISARMAMENT

THE PATH TO DISARMAMENT, they used to tell us, would be blocked by the makers of munitions. Yet we now hear the Gunpowder King of America declaring, as quoted in these pages two weeks ago, that the war business of the DuPont's does not pay. "I am at the head of the largest war materials manufacturing works in the world, but," said Charles M. Schwab, the other evening, "gladly would I see the war-making machinery of the Bethlehem Steel Company sunk to the bottom of the ocean," if the burden of armaments could be lifted from the nations. Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, declares that disarmament would be a good thing for all business, the steel business included. Leading organs of the iron and steel trade, too, welcome the Hughes program for naval reduction, denying loudly that the continued piling up of armaments is a good thing for the steel business. And the statements from steel men and steel journals are echoed and applauded in the daily papers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. But since we fight with steel guns, steel bayonets, steel projectiles, and since our battleships are 85% steel and iron, the steel business can not be entirely unaffected by what is going on at Washington, and that unsentimental recorder of values, the New York Stock Exchange, witnessed a drop from one to four points in steel stocks on the first business day after the Hughes announcement. It is explained in the New York *Times* that the selling of steel shares was based on the belief that the disarmament plans would compel a readjustment in the industry and would bring lower prices as a result of the release of additional manufacturing capacity for industrial purposes. But steel men were heard to say that while there will be more or less troublesome readjustment, in the long run the industry will benefit, as there is very little profit in armament business; they also called attention to the fact that while the consumption of steel for armament purposes during war is naturally large, such consumption during peace time is of small proportions as compared with the production of steel in general.



HIS FIRST JOY RIDE.

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

As our greatest private maker of warships and war munitions, the Bethlehem Steel Company looms large. But the importance of this war business to the Company is grossly exaggerated in the public imagination, *The Wall Street Journal* is convinced, and it goes on to explain in detail why this steel concern and others face the prospect of arms-limitation with equanimity:

"In the first place Bethlehem's total investment in war-material plant is less than 5% of its total property investment.

"Of a total property investment of about $232,000,000 at the close of 1920 Bethlehem's investment in shipyards was under $21,000,000, less than 10%. Only one of its shipyards is engaged in the building of warships. Finally, except during the period of the war, Bethlehem has not depended on war material production for its profits. It is to-day largely independent of it.

"What is true of Bethlehem, the leading producer of war material in the country, is true of other steel companies. While no exact figures on the amount of steel going into war uses can be obtained, it is estimated at about 250,000 tons annually in peace time, or but little over one-half of 1% of the country's output!

"Against this loss of 250,000 tons, or one-half of 1% production annually, must be reckoned the gain that the steel companies would obtain from reduced taxes following lessened armament, the diversion of labor to productive rather than destructive work, and other benefits of reduced war preparations.

"War material represents probably less than 1% of United States Steel's output. Republic Iron & Steel, Lackawanna, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Inland, Jones & Laughlin—none of these are producers of war material. They diverted part of their mills to make shell rounds, etc., during the war as an emergency measure, but they are purely and simply commercial steel producers.

"Crucible and Midvale steel companies are important producers of war material, but their managements have bent every effort in recent years, even during the war, to increase production of commercial steel rather than munitions. In fact, all armament producers in this country have foreseen that their future profits must come from the products of peace and not of war, and have so made their plans."

Reckless assertions about the steel trade's interest in continuing naval programs on the present scale are disproved, insists *The Iron Age* (New York), by the citation of a few facts. Of course, "plant requirements are not inconsiderable, and many thousands of men are given work in the shops of the steel and shipbuilding companies which contract to do naval work." But, continues this important steel trade journal:

"Careful computation shows that the 30 ships the United States would scrap, under the Hughes program, required for their construction 582,703 net tons of steel of all descriptions, including armor-plate, plates, shapes, bars, pipe, rivets, forgings and castings. The finished steel output of the country in 1920 was 32,347,860 gross tons. Thus all the steel represented in the 30 vessels that are to be cut off is but 1.60 per cent. of the country's production last year.

"To build these 30 warships would be a matter of seven or eight years if all the eight yards in the country capable of building such vessels were to concentrate upon the work. In other words, the steel required for a year's naval program, in terms of tonnage, is only a fraction of 1 per cent. of the output of American steel works."

This spokesman for steel men then points out that the steel included in the entire three-nation scrapping program, together with construction which it is proposed to abandon and that not yet laid down, approximates 1,132,000 net tons, divided as follows: United States, 582,703; Great Britain, 350,000; Japan, 200,000. Now, we read, this tonnage represents only about 3.5 per cent. of the finished steel output of the United States of last year, and reflects further what a relatively small item peace-time military activities are to steel production.

In common with every big business, the steel business is obliged to shoulder a large part of the burden of taxation for armaments, observes another organ of the industry, *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), and it declares that the naval and military contracts are not even "profitable or desirable."

"It is often stated that the iron and steel industry profits handsomely from this piling up of armament. Nothing is farther from the truth. Any reduction in the 1917 building program of the Navy would not injure the steel industry one particle."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

BLOOD is thicker than an Anglo-Japanese treaty.—*Columbia Record.*

SCRAPPING warships is Secretary Hughes's notion of a scrap.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE better speech week has come and went.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE taxpayer knows why they call 'em "high" explosives.—*Chicago Daily Journal.*

CHINA'S interest is not so much in disarmament as it is against dismemberment.—*Columbia Record.*

THERE even is the possibility war may reach a stage where you can say it with flowers.—*New York Globe.*

AS the world grows more and more civilized, we keep right on improving padlocks.—*De Kalb Chronicle.*

NOT until the nations stack their arms will the taxpayers be able to stack their dollars.—*Columbia Record.*

DIPLOMACY that cannot endure the light of publicity will never create the light of truth.—*Columbia Record.*

SENATOR WATSON of Georgia will soon be famous enough to go into vaudeville.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

BUSINESS is finding out that, if buyers will not fall for prices, prices must fall for buyers.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WHEN the world disarms, our forts won't be a total loss. We can convert them into mail cars.—*Shreveport Journal.*

CONSIDERING the fix the world is in, it might be well to call it a consultation instead of a conference.—*Kitchener Record.*

A CASUAL review of those who attend church persuades us that the choir in Heaven will be largely soprano.—*Palatka News.*

Is the fact that no Mexicans have been invited to the disarmament conference any reflection on their marksmanship?—*New York Globe.*

AFTER all, the best way to elevate the masses is to raise children properly. — *Richmond News Leader.*

DOUBTLESS Haiti is duly horrified at the necessity of marines to guard American mail trains.—*Dallas News*

ANY good movement will succeed if it is put over before it has a chance to become a political issue.—*Richmond News Leader.*

ONE consolation about some of this modern hooch is that when a man drowns his sorrows in it they stay drowned.—*New York American.*

LLOYD GEORGE says, "The Washington Conference is like a rainbow in the sky." Does he mean it is all Hughes?—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

AN independent oil company may be defined as one that always raises its price of gasoline to the consumer the same day the Standard does.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE British Premier says that the disarmament conference is a rainbow of hope. And if it accomplishes anything every nation will find a pot of gold at the end of it.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

SUCCESS depends upon backbone, not wishbone.—*Anderson Herald.*

LOVE is blind and marriage is an eye doctor.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE "ex" marks the spot where Karl's plans fell through.—*Athens News.*

DISARMAMENT will cure Mother Earth of shooting pains.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE significant feature of an American banquet is the dry toast.—*Hartford Times.*

IT now begins to look a little like the Open Arms Conference.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

No doubt Japan figures it out that she needs arms to acquire elbow room.—*Springfield State Register.*

NATIONS wouldn't keep on raising taxes if they didn't keep on raising what Sherman said.—*Sherbrooke Record.*

GERMAN ambition missed the mark, but something appears to have hit it an awful wallop.—*Sioux City Journal.*

THE market is flooded this fall with green oranges that are sweet. That's Ireland's need.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

WHEN business talks about the "high" way that leads to prosperity, the consumer looks a bit suspicious.—*Toronto Star.*

THERE is always something wrong with a man, as there is with a motor, when he knocks continually.—*Columbia Record.*

STILL, there would be no worry about the integrity of China if other nations had a little more integrity.—*New Britain Herald.*

PERHAPS some day so well shall I jest,
That I'll be quoted in The Lit'ry Digest.
—*F. P. A. in The New York Tribune.*

"MEXICO May End the Use of Liquor," says a headline. A perusal of the article, however, shows that they are only considering passing a prohibition law.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

FOR navies, it's the scrap heap or a heap scrap.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

GERMAN marks are selling three for a cent, but who wants to waste a cent?—*Boston Transcript.*

WE presume the disarmament conference will strike its Article X sooner or later.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

BOOTLEGGERS now threaten the life of Mr. Volstead, we read. This is base ingratitude.—*Charleston Gazette.*

CHINA is in financial difficulties which puts that country right in line with the most up-to-date nations.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

COAL barons' propaganda explaining high prices should be shipped to people using hot air furnaces.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

AMERICA'S plan for limitation of navies calls for constructive destruction instead of destructive construction.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MAIL bandits naturally can't see any consistency in calling together a Disarmament Conference and calling out marines armed with shotguns.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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WILL THE ARMS CONFERENCE TAKE UP THIS SITUATION?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

MR. BALFOUR'S "SUBMARINE ATTACK"

MR. HUGHES DELIGHTED FRANCE with his naval proposals, but Mr. Balfour dismayed that country, we learn from certain French newspapers, some of which intimate that the British statesman's plan for submarine restriction is in itself a "submarine attack" against France. With the Hughes proposals the French were "quite in agreement" for they left the French position "unaffected," says the Paris *Homme Libre*, but Mr. Balfour has "raised for them new issues and a new outlook on which they are hurriedly preparing to take up certain ground." The passage in Mr. Balfour's address to the Washington Conference in which he touches on the submarine was quoted in full in our issue of last week; and it will be recalled that he said the submarine is "the defensive weapon, properly used, of the weak, and that it would be impossible, or, if possible, it might well be thought undesirable, to abolish them altogether." But he suggested that "it may be well worth considering whether that [submarine] tonnage should not be further limited, and whether, in addition to limiting the amount of the tonnage, it might not be practicable, and, if practicable, desirable, to forbid altogether the construction of those submarines of great size which are not intended for defense, which are not the weapon of the weaker party, whose purpose is attack and whose whole purpose is probably attack by methods which civilized nations would regard with horror."

AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF NATIONS.

UNCLE SAM (to the other members of the Selection Committee): "Say, aren't you getting fed up on these Futurist horrors? Let's turn it down." —*London Opinion.*

"France cannot subscribe to the British thesis" on submarines, frankly declares Premier Briand, who adds that Mr. Balfour is right when he describes the submarine as the "arm of the weak" and as France is "weak on the sea," "we are against the abolition of the submarines." In Mr. Briand's statement to a Washington correspondent it is further set down:

"We understand and can appreciate the reasons of Great Britain in objecting to the submarine. But her reasons against such vessels should not outweigh other reasons that can be brought forward in favor of retaining them.

"This is not a new subject. It has been discust in international conclaves at The Hague, at Geneva, as it undoubtedly will be discust at Washington, and on no occasion has there been an adverse majority from among the nations represented.

"At this time I have heard no objection raised against them except from one quarter. I do not think that will seriously militate against an agreement among the nations upon the weighty questions before this Conference and their settlement upon a basis that will be acceptable to all concerned, because of the great benefits that settlement will bring to the nations and to humanity as a whole."

A French editor's presentment of the standpoint of France is afforded by Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris *Matin*, one of whose dispatches to his newspaper is simultaneously issued by the New York *Times*. Mr. Lauzanne writes as follows:

"Nobody can say what a naval war in ten or twenty years will be like, but anybody can say that it will be entirely different from naval wars in the past. Tons of explosives with airplanes as guides and steel will be poured on capital ships from a distance which may reach twenty or thirty miles. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of airplanes will attack the big super-dreadnoughts. Their fate will be sealed beforehand. Their only way of escaping destruction will be to disappear under the water. All the ships, large or small, in the future naval war will have to be submarines or not be.

"Therefore, why should we engage the future, why should we limit the progress of science, especially when we know that the ships of the new type which will be built in ten or fifteen years will cost three or four times less than the actual capital ships because they will necessarily be of smaller size?

"In any case, France will never consent to the suppression of submarines, big or small; she will never give her signature to an agreement which would be only childish and inefficient. The submarine war is not more cruel than any other warfare. The submarine is not only, as Arthur Balfour admitted, 'the arm of the weak,' but it is also the arm of the poor. In these times of expensive living, it is the only arm which is still cheap.

"It is better to let every one know that thereupon the French delegation will be immovable. But I have reasons to believe that the American delegation will not in the least try to move it."

In judicial tone the semi-official Paris *Temps* observes:

"We certainly do not complain that the British Government has asked for modifications which appear to it necessary for the safety of the country. Nor will we say now that the Hughes program is already a triumph for England, which would imply that it was a disaster for some other country. We will leave to the experts the task of discussing quietly the limitation of naval armaments, and we are convinced that all amendments will be inspired by the general interests of the majority in every country."

Nevertheless *The Temps* goes on to say, these "apparently concrete solutions, dear to the American and English peoples," must be grounded on "some theory of disarmament which will take equal account of the needs and positions of all countries."

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Two points worthy of reflection suggest themselves, and the first is this: "Under the régime of limited armaments such as that of which Mr. Hughes has defined the basis, each State has a right to possess forces proportionate to the dangers to which, in the opinion of all the other contracting parties, it can reasonably believe itself exposed"

Now the British suggestion for the elimination of big submarines and the Japanese request that the United States do not fortify certain Pacific islands, are instanced by this newspaper as "concrete cases of precaution, such as are outlined in the above formula." But *The Temps* notes that there may arise a case in which all parties are not agreed on the extent of the risks to which one of their number believes itself exposed. In such a case responsibility must rest with those Powers to whom concessions are made in agreement with the common wish, remarks this daily, and adds:

"A nation attacked or menaced, can then say to the other contracting parties: 'Help me to meet the peril, which exceeds the power of the arms to which you have invited me to consent.' This, then, must be the second principle: When nations agree among themselves to limit their armaments they fall under obligation by that fact, tho it may be, tacitly, to help that one among them which may find itself caught by the danger which its limited armaments do not allow it to meet."

From British quarters at Washington press reports indicate that Britain does not regard the issue raised as "vital" and especially does not consider it as devised against the interests of France. The British view is, we are told, that the submarine is not only a menace to trade and a weapon that readily lends itself to inhuman uses, but, as one authority phrases it, "a menace to future peace." The London *Daily Telegraph* thinks there can be no doubt about the desirability of abolishing submarines, and says: "If the voices of the peoples of the world could be heard, we are in no uncertainty as to what the overwhelming verdict would be." London dispatches quote Naval Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M. P., as saying that the best plan would be to "agree to scrap all submarines, and to decide that they should be declared illegal" for "their use against merchant ships is inhuman." The London *Morning Post* agrees with Mr. Balfour's suggestion regarding submarine craft, and the London *Daily News* thinks the British public would support an absolute embargo on them. The London *Daily Sketch* says it is in a position to state while Lord Beatty stands in general agreement on America's disarmament proposals, he strongly recommends the British Government to press for a total abolition of submarines. The *Daily Sketch* describes this famous British Admiral, who is one of the experts at Washington, as holding that special provision in the way of light cruisers should be made for Great Britain in view of her long lines of communication. As to details of the submarine restrictions we read in Washington dispatches that:

"British naval thought in Washington has suggested 250 tons as the limit of size for submarines, it was learned. That would represent a type of craft not now existing in the first line of the American Navy. It would go back to the days of the *Grampus*, the *Pike*, the *Viper*, and the *Tarantula*, now carried on navy lists as the A–3, A–5, B–1, and B–3.

"These boats are the oldest in the Navy and are included in the second line group more as a type of self-propelling, floating mine for harbor defense. The last two displace 145 tons on the surface and 170 submerged; the next oldest boat, the *Narwhal*, now the D–1, displaces 288 tons on the surface and 337 submerged.

"From that point American second line submersibles run to the M–1, displacing 488 tons on the surface and 676 submerged; while in the first line group of ninety-four boats, the smallest is close to 500 tons on the surface, while the largest run up to nearly 1,000 tons surface. These figures do not include the group of fleet submarines of approximately 2,000 tons.

"It is apparent at a glance, American officers said, that the United States hardly can accept any such limitation, yet a submersible of the 800-ton type, similar to the ships with which the Germans did most of their work, can cross the ocean and is not within the limitations of operations the British seek to establish."

SHANTUNG AS CHINA'S "BIG STICK"

AS A BIG STICK to belabor the Japanese, Shantung serves admirably, we are told by some Japanese newspapers, which point out that as long as the Shantung question remains at deadlock, the Chinese are able to howl against the Japanese as insatiable land-grabbers. At the same time certain Japanese editors admit that China "intends to have the Shantung question solved at the Washington Conference," but the Tokyo *Kokumin* wonders whether China "hopes for its solution in earnest as the Japanese people think she does," and adds:

"To the Chinese people, whether the Shantung question will be settled favorably to China or not, does not affect their own interests in the least. The authorities of the Northern and the Southern Governments and those of provincial governments do not hesitate to hand over to foreigners railways, mines, harbors and what not, if their own economic interests are increased thereby. The reason why the Shantung question is in a deadlock is because they will not have access to immediate gains arising from its settlement. Therefore, they prefer to leave such a thankless and unremunerative question as it is and are contemplating to get direct benefits from Britain and the United States, especially from the latter, by using it for anti-Japanese purposes."

A GERMAN SNEER AT U-BOAT ETHICS.

"Hi! You below! Captain! Stop! We must first see what Art. 5783, Section 487, Paragraph 54, Division 4, a-g of the Penal Code has to say about the consequences of a torpedoing under the existing circumstances which govern the present case."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

So much for Shantung, *The Kokumin* goes on to say, but it raises a cry of warning on another point, which is that the Chinese appeals to the world for sympathy against Japan have a very firm foundation in the so-called Chinese National Disgrace Commemoration Day "which our Twenty-one Demands have brought into existence in China." These Demands are stamped upon the memory of the Chinese "deeply and indelibly" and this daily continues:

"We do not know the future development of the China-Japan negotiations concerning the Shantung question, but we must bear in mind that the antipathy implanted in the breasts of the Chinese by the notorious Demands will show great changes according to the future attitude of our Government toward the question."

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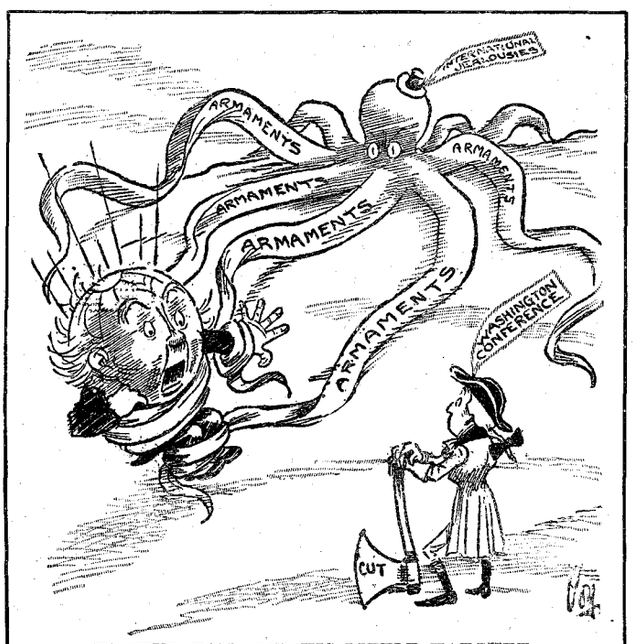
A DUTCH PLEA FOR YELLOW EXPANSION

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM of the Washington Conference is the increase of the yellow race and the refusal of some white nations to allow its expansion, according to Netherland newspapers, among which we find the Hague *Nieuwe Courant* saying that England will offer the first plan for a solution of Asiatic problems just as America was foremost with a proposal for naval limitation. An official government organ, the *Economische Berichten*, publishes what some correspondents describe as "an inspired article," in which it is pointed out that as the Japanese have a surplus of energy



WASHINGTON AND HIS LITTLE HATCHET.

MR. WORLD: "Never mind the cherry tree, George, but get busy with this bunch of limbs here!"

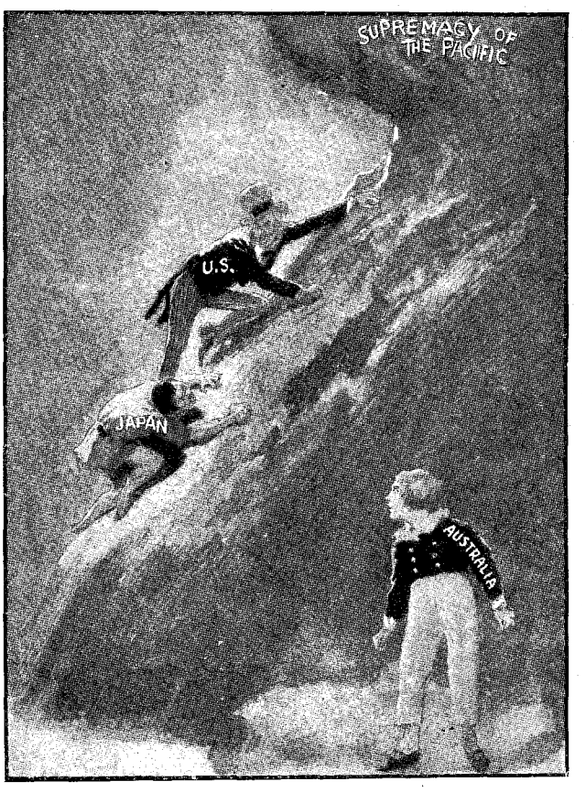
—*Evening News* (London).

and population, they must emigrate somewhere, and it is held that the Japanese Government should be allowed to find an outlet. "This is the key to the situation," we are told, "and Japan must bend or burst. She arms against America. America arms. England is armed." The writer maintains further that the disarmament question is entirely dependent on a solution of the Pacific problems, altho the cost of armaments originated the idea of the Conference. China is Japan's "temporary outlet," but if a satisfactory solution is found to please all, then, it is said, America, Canada, and Australia could dispense with total or partial exclusion of the Japanese. The truth is, we are told, that "sacrifices must be made on all sides, but it is questionable whether the nations are inclined to sacrifice." It is denied that the problem is a race question, "because even if the Japanese were white, the situation would remain the same." The writer adverts to the position of the Netherlands in this "political whirligig," and calls attention to Japan's continental policy, which demands her expansion toward China and other moderate climates, and her maritime policy, which is said to cherish the idea of a vast Japanese kingdom stretching to Java. He asks what will happen if she is unable to carry out her policy on the Asiatic continent, and, leaving the question there, goes on to say that the Dutch have a vital interest that the Japanese be allowed to emigrate not only to China, but also to Anglo-Saxon countries "more than hitherto." We read then:

"Don't let ourselves be persuaded of the contrary, by voices from other camps. At the same time good relations with the latter are imperative. While we are perfectly satisfied with our own territory and possibilities of interior expansion, we know that a Pacific war would be a great misfortune for us. Finally, we have a great interest in the limitations of naval armament."

As long as the Pacific questions are unsolved, the Hughes proposals must "remain in the air," according to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, which says that America would not accept even its own disarmament suggestions while the Anglo-Japanese alliance endures, and Japan cannot acquiesce while she is threatened with the possibility of Anglo-American cooperation in the Pacific. On the other hand, the Amsterdam *Telegraaf* believed from the first that Japan would agree to the proposals of Secretary Hughes. As in other countries, the verdict of the Communist parties wholly contrasts with that of all other sections of political thought, and dispatches from The Hague quote President Wunkoop of the Communist Congress as saying that the Conference was really called to settle the world's oil questions. He expresses the belief, moreover, that England will be forced to give up the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which would cause Japan to abandon her aspirations for the hegemony of the Pacific.

Meanwhile Hague dispatches report that the Netherlands Government has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies proposals for a new naval program, involving an outlay of about $69,000,000, according to the present value of the Dutch florin. The program is to be spread over twelve years, we are told, and while the main idea is to supplement the existing fleet with submarines, torpedo boats, aircraft, and mines for the defense of



SUSPENSE.

AUSTRALIA: "I wonder what will happen to me when they've settled that!"

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

Holland itself and also of the Dutch East Indies, there are provisions for the establishment of new naval bases in these islands.

The reasons why the Government of the Netherlands is keenly interested in the settlement of Pacific questions are given by Dr. E. Moresco, principal technical adviser of the Dutch delegation at the Conference, and Secretary General of the Netherlands

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Ministry of Colonies as well as a former vice-president of the Dutch East Indian Council. He is quoted by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* as saying:

"We have large colonial possessions in the Orient, and consequently have an important mission of civilization to perform in connection with the emancipation of native races under our suzerainty, who now must depend upon us for the maintenance of law and the performance of every function of orderly government, and in preparing them for a larger measure of self-government. That peaceful evolution, naturally, would be greatly disturbed and materially retarded in the event of a future upheaval in the Far East."

Dr. Moresco would not discuss any other phases of the relation of the Netherlands to the Far Eastern question, but this correspondent relates that "persons familiar with the situation" made it clear that—

"Any conflict that might be staged in the Pacific, even tho Holland was not a party to it, would of necessity involve her in large economic losses in the maintenance of her neutrality.

"In connection with this it was stated that during the World War, Holland was put to the expenditure of approximately $500,000,000 for that very purpose. That, of course, included the cost of adequately guarding her frontiers in Europe against any use of Dutch territory for war purposes by belligerent powers.

"With the Pacific the theater of war in a naval conflict of any magnitude, Holland would be compelled to protect her extensive oil fields in the Dutch East Indies from seizure or use by any of the belligerents to the detriment of others, in compliance with her obligations as a neutral. She might even be compelled to wreck her oil wells, if such a drastic step should prove necessary, and this would involve an economic loss, direct or indirect, which, according to experts upon such matters, it would be difficult to reflect in precise figures."

CONSTANTINOPLE AS A FREE CITY

WHAT VALID OBJECTION can there be to making Constantinople a neutral city under the government of an international commission, composed of delegates from three countries known to have no aims for its political control? This question is put by a contributor to the Constantinople *Orient* and is answered by him with an outline plan for taking the greatest international city in the world out of the precarious web of politics. The governing of cities by commission is not a new thing, it is recalled, and "experience in such government in various cities of the United States will help in drawing up the plan for Constantinople." Incidentally, *The Orient* tells us that tho its contributor desires to remain anonymous, he is "not an outsider or a dreamer who has not studied the problems of this metropolis," but "one who has spent long years in residence here, and whose name, if divulged, would command immediate and universal respect." Meanwhile the contributor tells us that the greatest question still unsettled which has grown out of the World War is the future of Constantinople, and he adds:

"The present joint international control is avowedly temporary: and yet it would seem manifestly unfair to leave such a prize in the hands of any one nation. If there ever was an international city, it is Constantinople. World peace and contentment would not be furthered by leaving it in the hands of Turk or Greek, much less of Russian or Bulgarian; and England, France and Italy have but a passing interest in its control.

"Closely allied to the question of the city is that of the Straits, on which the eyes of the world have been still more fastened. It is agreed on all sides that both Dardanelles and Bosphorus must be free to all ships at all times. It is also generally agreed that neither straits should be fortified. It follows as a corollary that Constantinople must be free from the burden of fortification and of army or navy.

"Turkey has definitely lost control of Constantinople through the war. Greece already has enough new problems to solve, and enough new territory to absorb, to tax all her powers. The only object Russia ever had in wishing to control the city was to maintain a free outlet for her commerce in the Black Sea. No other country has the semblance of a claim to control the city."

An ideal commission to govern Constantinople as a free city, it is suggested, might consist of delegates from Switzerland, Finland and the United States, with Denmark, Norway, Brazil and Japan as possible alternates. If the League of Nations, or the Supreme Council, should have three of these countries name one commissioner each, and should indicate as the region under their control the territory set aside by the Treaty of Sèvres as belonging to the Straits Commission, with the city itself, and if it would then give this Free City a charter drawn up by experts, "the entire population of Constantinople and vicinity would rejoice." Then the writer informs us that a proposition has been made and elaborated that Constantinople become the seat or capital of the League of Nations, for objections have been recently brought against Geneva as its center. Even if this proposal were effected, it would in no wise interfere with the plan to make Constantinople a Free City, for the League "would have no more to do with the government of the city than it has at present with the government of Geneva." Indeed, if Constantinople were a Free City, that would be "an additional argument" for making it the seat of the League. We read on:

"There would naturally be a judicial and a legislative system, the legislature to be elected by the inhabitants, the judiciary to be appointed by the Commissioners. In certain cases there would be an appeal from the courts to the international Court of Justice, whatever that may be. There would naturally be no navy and no army, and all fortifications would be forbidden. There would be port duties and tolls for ships passing through the Straits, but no customs duties would be charged. The ordinary taxes of a city on real and personal property, etc., would suffice for the maintenance of the city government. Any public utilities concessions already granted might be under the review and control of the Commission or its courts, as likewise any future concessions. All former property of the Turkish imperial family would revert to the city, against proper compensation. The budget of the city might be subject to constitutional limitation as to its maximum.

"There would be no diplomatic representatives of the various nations, for international relations would all be through the League of Nations or the Supreme Council or its successor. Consuls would be accredited for the furthering of the commercial interests of each nation. Absolute religious freedom should be sufficiently guaranteed, as well as all other universally acknowledged liberties, without distinction of race or religion."

In the belief of *The Orient's* contributor, such a system, "if only it is carried out with impartiality," would receive the hearty support of all classes of the inhabitants, and he proceeds:

"If the total population of the city be reckoned as approximately 1,200,000, just about one-half are Turks; one-half the remainder are Greeks; with one-tenth of the entire population Armenians; nearly 100,000 foreign subjects; 50,000 Jews, and the rest scattering. What these all wish is stability of government with security against political intrigue.

"The Straits problem would be solved if no one of the Powers is in control of the city, and if the League of Nations protects the Straits from sudden seizure in case of war. It would be to the interest of each nation to maintain their inviolability. As a police measure, and as a visible sign of the joint interests of the nations, one or more battle-ships might lie in the Bosphorus, but with only police duties to perform.

"Constantinople is certain of a great commercial future. Lying as it does at the gateway of two continents and at the union of two great seas, its possibilities are limitless. Under a neutral, just and stable government and as the seat of the League of Nations, it should itself become one of the most important factors in preserving the peaceful stability of the world.

"This plan, the idea of the neutralization of the city and Straits, which was perhaps first suggested by Mr. Mandelstam of the Russian Embassy in Constantinople, and was taken up with enthusiasm by the late Sir Edwin Pears, should be seriously considered and elaborated even before peace brings the Greco-Turkish conflict to an end, so that the city may as soon as possible commence to enjoy the benefits of a lasting settlement."

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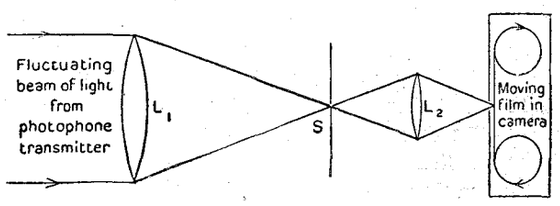
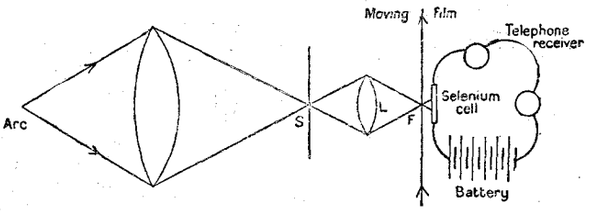


HOW THE FILM IS MADE.



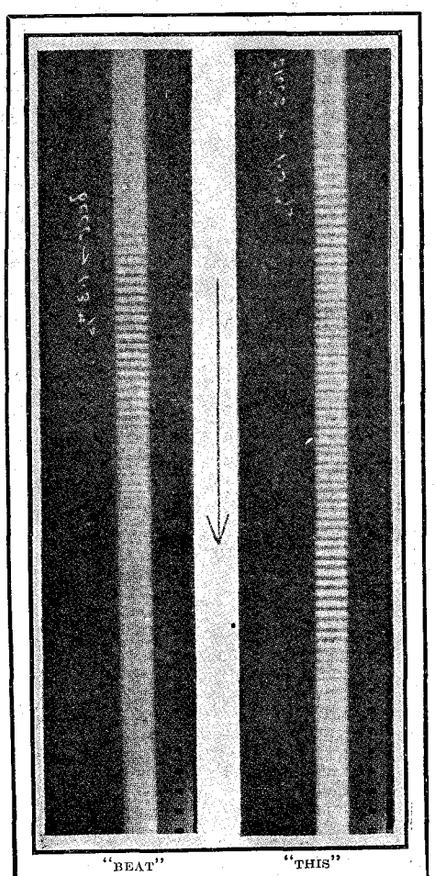
HOW THE FILM TALKS.

FILMS THAT TALK

THE REPORTED SUCCESS of the new Swedish talking pictures has been confirmed apparently by reliable scientific testimony, altho this, of course, does not necessarily indicate commercial use on a large scale. Many details are as yet unobtainable, but the general principles are not new. Prof. A. O. Rankine, himself a successful experimenter in this field, reminds us in *Nature* (London), that the novelty of the recent inventions does not lie in the speaking films themselves, but in their combination with picture films so as to constitute the so-called "talking pictures." About 1900 Ernest Walter Rühmer made the first speaking film. His invention was the outcome of his work on phototelephony. Writes Professor Rankine:

"In this method there are imposed upon a projected beam of light fluctuations of intensity which correspond to the sound-vibrations associated with speech; for reproduction the light is allowed to fall upon a selenium cell, which, by its well-known photoelectric property, controls the current in a telephonic circuit. It was a simple modification to carry out the process in two distinct stages, viz., (1) to photograph the fluctuations of the light upon a moving film, and (2) to actuate the selenium cell at leisure by interposing between it and a source of light the developed film moving at the same speed as before. For this device Rühmer chose the descriptive but ugly name 'photographophone.'

"Rühmer's method of obtaining the fluctuations of light corresponding to speech was to superimpose upon the current in an electric arc variations due to a microphone actuated by the voice. This method has been used by several later investigators. The chief difficulty appears to be that of keeping the arc in a sufficiently sensitive condition. In an entirely different method, due to the author, this difficulty does not present itself."



"BEAT" "THIS"

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

How two words look on the talking films.

The mode of recording adopted is to obtain on the moving film an image of a slit, so that it is exposed to a narrow bar of light, whose intensity is varying in accordance with the original sound. The film, when developed, shows a band varying in opacity as the length is traversed, and looking very much like a discontinuous spectrum. To quote further:

"Two examples (reduced by one-fourth) are shown above—the records of the words 'beat' and 'this' respectively. They have been chosen because they are short, staccato words capable of being reproduced in the space available. The beginning of each word is at the top, and the speed of the film was about 1.3 meters per second. The amount of detail shown in these records depends, of course, upon the relation between the width of the slit image on the film and the film velocity. For these shown the slit image was about 0.2 mm. wide, so that frequencies of several thousand per second, if present, should be visually detectable.

"The procedure for reproducing the sounds from the films is very simple. All that is needed is to focus the light from a narrow source upon the film, and to allow the light which penetrates the film to fall upon a selenium cell connected with a battery and telephone receiver. It is usually necessary to amplify the feeble telephone currents by means of thermionic valves. Mr. Bergland, the Swedish inventor whose recent kinematograph work elicited this article, has apparently been able to attain augmentation sufficient to actuate effectively loud-speaking telephones so as to be audible throughout a room; but the number of valves has not been announced.

"There are certain somewhat remarkable features in connection with the sound reproduction from films such as those illustrated. Strictly, in order that the sound-vibrations reproduced may correspond exactly to those which originally controlled the beam of light and gave the photographic record, the speed of the film should be the same during recording as during reproducing; but the ear and brain are apparently capable of recognizing a word even tho the frequencies associated with its utterance have been altered in constant proportion to a considerable degree. This applies more to some words than to others, but, generally speaking, precise equality of film speeds in recording and reproducing is not necessary, nor does there prove to be any need to take particular care to secure the correct photographic density; the articulation of the reproduced sounds is wonderfully good without this elaboration. Most remarkable of all, however, the slit image may be made several times wider than when recording without marked deterioration of the reproduced words. The practical effect is that in gramophones generally the speed used need not be so large as to record all the finer details existing in the vibrations. The degree of success in reproduction may be judged from the fact that single words, isolated from all context, are nearly always recognized at once, in spite of the severe test which such an arrangement obviously imposes.

"In passing from the consideration of speaking films alone to their synchronous combination with kinematograph pictures, we pass from facts well established scientifically to information at present only obtainable in newspaper reports. Emphasis

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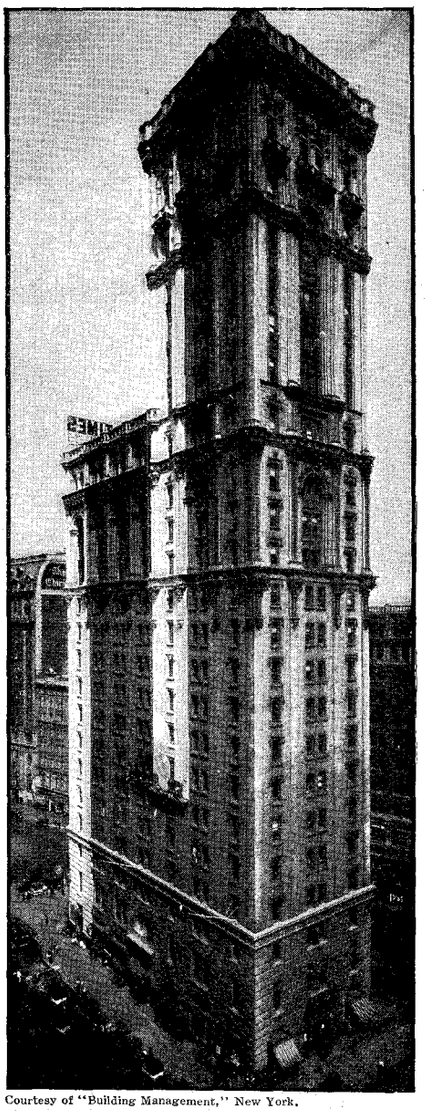
need not be laid on the obvious advantages of a *film* sound-record over an ordinary mechanically produced gramophone record. Combinations of picture films and ordinary gramophones have been frequently tried without success sufficient to ensure their survival in practise. The difficulty, of course, mainly arises from the impossibility of *preserving* synchronism between a gramophone record and a film the length of which is gradually but inevitably shortened by the repairing of frequent breakages. With the sound-record *also* upon a film, the appropriate adjustment can always be made, especially in the ideal case where a single film bears both picture-and-sound-records, side by side, under which conditions it becomes automatic. The arrangement of two separate films, run both in recording and reproducing on the same shaft, has, according to the *Times* report, been adopted by Mr. Bergland; Mr. Grindell Matthews, on the other hand, announces that he has been able, in spite of the small space available, to secure the advantages of a single film, a newspaper reproduction of which he gives. In neither case are the reported details complete enough to indicate the actual mechanism employed.

"One point of somewhat curious interest seems, however, to be fairly definitely established. An examination of the printed reproduction of Mr. Grindell Matthews's film shows that the sound-record is of what may be called the *ordinary* type—*i. e.* it consists of the trace of *transverse* movements of a spot of light on a moving film, so familiar in oscillograph and other wave-motion records. A talk which the author was fortunate enough to have recently with Professor Arrhenius, who was present at the first demonstration of the new Swedish talking pictures, made it clear that Mr. Bergland also relies on this same plan.

"It is not easy to see how such transverse records lend themselves to effective sound-reproduction. On the face of it, they would appear to be distinctly inferior for this purpose to the records described and illustrated in this article, and details of the manner in which the selenium is actuated will be awaited with interest.

"We have yet to learn also by what mechanism synchronization has been effected. For, altho the principle involved is very simple, and the general method of procedure is quite obvious, there have no doubt arisen in practise details which present serious difficulties.

"We may hope to hear before long what these are and how they have been surmounted."



Courtesy of "Building Management," New York.

"BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING."

Note the contrast between the parts that have had their bath and those that have not. The Times Building, New York.

GIVING A BUILDING A BATH

PAINTED BUILDINGS must be constantly repainted. Those faced with stone, brick or terra-cotta must have the dirt and grime removed if we wish them to look fresh and clean. This is a peculiarly American industry, we are told by Warren Spencer in *Building Management* (Chicago). We are, he says, a nation of cleaners; grime of age or condition finds no friend in these United States. In Europe, dirt and grime may accumulate, bringing with them respect and consideration. In England and France and Italy the light falls softly through stained and besmeared windows, and walls are dirt-covered and ivy-decorated, and Old Time goes quietly on his way undisturbed and unfought. Mr. Spencer continues:

"But here the urge to remain verdantly young, throws the nation into a constant battle with Time, and recourse is had to science and art to keep up appearances. It should not be surprizing, then, that even the outsides of buildings cannot escape the soap and water or acid or sand-blast, but must be forced through a sort of rebirth into a false and startling, if rather gratifying, youth. Cleaning the exteriors of buildings is typically an American industry. Much work of this sort is done in other cities, but the great bulk of it is confined to the Island of Manhattan. There giant structures, like the Times Building and Liberty Tower, the former Manhattan Hotel, and dozens of others, go through some process of rejuvenation and stand once more glittering and serene and hard to distinguish from a building completed to-day.

"The earliest process of redressing the outside of a building was the sand-blast. By this means, the surface of the stone, hardened by wear and weather, is removed and a fresh and unstained surface is brought to view. The use of terra-cotta, a material with a surface more or less highly glazed, called, of course, for a new process. Obviously, the sand-blast would, to some extent, remove the enamel and expose the porous material beneath. As a result of this condition a new process was developed—the acid cleanser.

"But here, too, some change in the surface of the terra-cotta was effected. Authorities differ as to whether or not there was any real damage. The terra-cotta dealers patented a process of cleaning which, they insist, does no injury to the surface.

"The Times Building, with story after story of terra-cotta, was recently cleaned by this process and stands to-day as shiny as when it was erected. The photograph shows the building in process of being cleaned and suggests the change that was wrought in its appearance."

Expense, we are told, is by no means a small item. The average cost for each of the three processes of exterior cleaning is approximately three cents per square foot. That runs into money pretty fast; probably, the work on the Times Building was done for less, but the total cost must have been in the thousands. "In most cities not open to soft-coal soot, a building will need cleaning about once in five or six years. As a result, one has something like half a cent per square foot per year to add to overhead to provide for exterior cleaning."

HOW MOLASSES FINDS WATER IN GASOLINE—Little dabs of cheap molasses on plain pine sticks in the hands of sixty-one oil inspectors in Minnesota have saved users of gasoline thousands of dollars in the last year, according to Hjalmus Nilsson, State oil inspector. Details of this inexpensive but valuable test are given in *Natural Gas:*

"Incidentally this simple test for discovering water in gasoline has gone out from Minnesota to a dozen other States. On the theory that water is heavier than gasoline and always sinks to the bottom, Mr. Nilsson devised the simple test a year ago. A stick dipped in cheap molasses glides through gasoline without showing any effect on the molasses. But when water is encountered the molasses comes off the stick. When the stick is withdrawn the exact amount of water in the bottom of the tank is clearly revealed."

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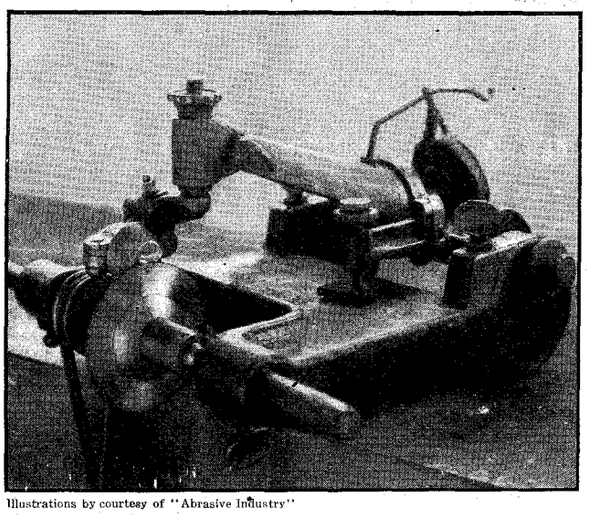
DIAMOND-CUTTING BY MACHINE

EVEN IN SUCH A DELICATE OPERATION as the cutting and polishing of diamonds, machinery is now fast supplanting hand-work, and mechanical devices are relied on instead of the operator's eye and judgment. B. K. Price, who writes on the subject in *Abrasive Industry* (Cleveland), tells us that America is now the largest diamond-buying country in the world. New York is becoming a great center of the diamond-cutting industry. The diamonds here are first sawed or cleaved into sections, and then cut and polished by the special machinery that has superseded manual operations. Diamond-cutting, Mr. Price tells us, is one of the oldest of the abrasive processes, and yet mechanical methods were not applied to the art until recent years. The trade has been handed down



Illustrations by courtesy of "Abrasive Industry"

"CLOSE-UP" OF DIAMOND SAW WITH WORK IN PLACE.

The saw runs from 2200 to 2400 revolutions per minute, and the process takes from a day to a week, or over a month.

from generation to generation, and the advancement of mechanical equipment in the industry has been slow. The two most important recent developments have been, first, the invention of the diamond saw, and second, a practical mechanical device for cutting diamond facets. He writes:

"Until a half century ago, the cutting of diamonds for sale in this country was carried on almost entirely in Holland and Belgium, and to a slight extent in England. However, since the United States is the largest diamond-buying nation in the world, it is only natural that the cutting industry would be developed here, and its expansion in recent years has been phenomenal. Approximately 90 per cent. of the country's diamond-cutting shops are located in New York, within four city blocks in the heart of the downtown business section. Here also is located the diamond dealing center of the United States, the most unique feature of which is the diamond curb market at the corner of John and Nassau streets.

"As received by the diamond-cutter, the stones usually are octahedral in shape, and the process involved in preparing them for the market consists either in cleaving or sawing them into workable shapes and then cutting each stone round and shaping the facets. There are exceptions, however, in the case of particular stones that lend themselves to cutting into fancy shapes. The uncut diamonds first are inspected carefully to determine weight, flaws and cleavage planes. In the majority of cases the stone is sawed, and in that event it is marked with ink to guide the operator. A certain percentage of diamonds, however, never are sawed or cleaved, going direct to the cutter and polisher.

"The stone is set in a metal container termed a *dop* with a matrix of lead or plaster. It is located for sawing according to its *grain*, the machine being provided with suitable adjustments to enable the operator to set the stone at the desired angle. The wheel or so-called saw is phosphor bronze, ranging from 0.0025 to 0.007-inch in thickness and is approximately 4 inches in diameter. The saw is operated at speeds from 2200 to 2400 revolutions per minute, according to the quality of the stone. The sawing process on a one-carat stone takes about a day. Sometimes large stones remain in the machine from a week to a month. In some of the shops in this country 100 of these machines are in operation.

"The phosphor bronze saws are impregnated with a mixture of olive oil and diamond dust which imparts the necessary abrasive qualities. Occasionally as many as six stones, weighing one carat each, can be cut with one saw. Phosphor bronze is used because it makes a rigid saw sufficiently porous to hold the abrasive mixture.

"While the sawing process is used extensively in cutting a rough stone into two or more sections, the cleaving of diamonds is by no means a forgotten art. In fact, a certain amount of cleaving must be carried on in every diamond shop. To cleave a diamond calls for the exercise of extreme skill and rare judgment. The operation consists of cementing the stone in a depression in the end of a wood handle, while another diamond is used to cut a groove at the desired point of cleavage. Then by inserting a cutting tool, which resembles a dull knife, the stone is broken into two sections by a sharp hammer blow."

After the rough stones have been reduced to the desired sizes they are ready for cutting, which is done by rubbing one against another. One is revolved at 1000 to 1200 revolutions a minute while the other, on the end of a handle, is manipulated so that the wear on both stones is approximately equal. From one-half to one hour is consumed in cutting a one-carat diamond.

HOW GERMS GET USED TO ANTISEPTICS

VARY YOUR ANTISEPTICS; otherwise the disease germs will get used to them. The distinguished French physician and bacteriologist, Charles Richet, has recently laid before the French Academy of Sciences a note on researches made by him, together with Henry Cardot, on acquired characteristics and heredity in microbes. He experimented, among other things, on the influence of antiseptics, to determine especially whether bacteria may acquire immunity to toxic substances in the same manner that the higher animals do. His studies have been especially concerned with the bacteria of milk for the reason that these are readily cultivated, reproduce rapidly and possess properties which make it easy to estimate their activity by observing their power to produce lactic acid. Says the *Comptes Rendus* of the academy in part:

"It was found that the bacteria are sensitive to extremely small doses of poison, but, that, on the other hand, they rapidly become accustomed to the toxic medium and flourish well therein, altho bacteria not thus accustomed quickly perish. By multiplying and varying their experiments Richet and Cardot found that the immunity thus produced bore a definite relation to the quantity of the poisonous substance. This immunity is not produced when the poison is bichloride of mercury—on the contrary, the bacteria appear to be less resistant.

"The immunity is specfic; for instance, bacteria accustomed to sulphate of thallium become immune to this substance alone and not to other poisons. The acquired immunity persists; that is, when a race of bacteria which has become accustomed to thallium sulphate is afterwards cultivated in a normal medium, it retains its immunity for a varying length of time. If the immunity was acquired by months of contact with the poisonous substance, it persists longer than if it is the result of only a few days' habituation to the poison. In other words, the acquired immunity is only temporary.

"The immunity does not appear gradually, but abruptly. Furthermore, it does not appear to strengthen the general vigor; on the contrary, microbes which have been rendered immune appear to be particularly feeble in other respects. At the same time their fermentative capacity is enhanced, developing as the concentration of the poison increases. On the other hand, their fertility is diminished.

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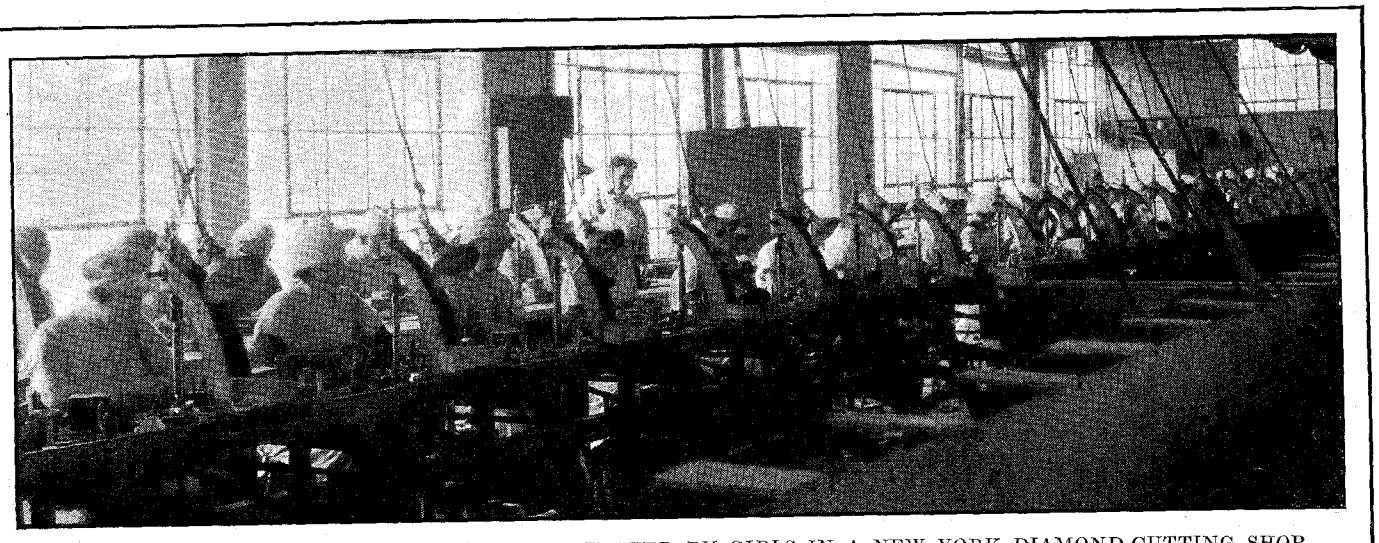

IMPROVED DIAMOND-CUTTING MACHINES OPERATED BY GIRLS IN A NEW YORK DIAMOND-CUTTING SHOP.

"The results of these researches are peculiarly interesting to the surgeon, indicating that as soon as the microbes which infect a wound have become accustomed and, therefore, immune to a given antiseptic, the latter should be changed for one of different character. It is strongly recommended by Richet that there should always be an alternation of antiseptics in the treatment of wounds."

MEDICAL SCIENCE PROLONGING LIFE

THE SAVING OF LIFE, especially that of children, is beginning to show in the statistical tables. Great Britain's population has increased 13 million in the past fifty years, yet the annual deaths are less by 50,000 than in 1871. The average life in that country is 11½ years longer than it was fifty years ago. "The achievements of the past," says an editorial writer on this subject in *The Nation's Health* (Washington) "raise bright hopes for the future." It is estimated that by the end of the present century the average life of a Briton will be six years longer than it is now. We read:

"In the decade 1871-1880 the expectation of life in Great Britain was 41.0 years. In the decade 1911-1920 it was 51.5. In other words, the average life span has increased eleven and a half years in half a century. This increase in the average life span is due to the years saved in the younger and more productive decades and may be accounted for by the reduction of typhoid and the water-borne diseases, the elimination of typhus, and the more general improvement of the environment, particularly that of childhood. In spite of the fact that the population of Great Britain is 13,000,000 greater than it was in 1871, there are 50,000 less deaths per annum. In 1854 the death-rate was 37.2 per one thousand; in 1920 it was 12.4 per thousand.

"The increasing expectancy in the past is explained in part by the fact that in Great Britain the average number of deaths per annum from typhoid fever in the period 1871-1880 was 7,800, while in 1920 it was 537; in 1870 the scarlet fever deaths were about 30,000, in 1920 about 1,000; while in the past decade the annual number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis has fallen about 6,000. Among the communicable diseases, measles, whooping-cough, influenza, poliomyelitis, and cerebrospinal meningitis still require the evolution of adequate control measures. The campaign against venereal diseases is bearing fruit and will undoubtedly do much to increase the average length of life in the middle-age periods, as will also the movement for the control of cancer. Industrial medicine, mental hygiene, and the maternity and child-welfare work will cause a continuous diminution in the mortality rates, while an increase of medical knowledge will do much to decrease the death-rate from the so-called constitutional diseases.

"Thus the achievements of the past raise bright hopes for the future. The health idea is becoming the universal custom of life—a custom based on knowledge which is becoming widely diffused throughout the general public."

DO MOUNTAINS FLOAT?

CUBIC YARD FOR CUBIC YARD, mountains weigh less, not more, than the valleys. The mountains are held up by the lighter material of the earth's crust flowing under them. This has been proved, we are told in *Science News Bulletin* (Washington), by researches conducted by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, under the direction of Dr. William Bowie and Prof. John F. Hayford. It has been found that the earth's crust is about sixty miles in thickness and near that depth, probably below, the material of the earth yields or flows under great pressures when these act for long times. The crust floats on this yielding material. If it were cut into blocks with the base of each at a depth of sixty miles below sea-level, and the area of the bases of the blocks were the same and as large as 100 miles square, these blocks would weigh the same. The writer says:

"By means of observations made by the Coast Survey, the weight of these blocks have been found to be approximately equal. This result had been suspected for decades, but Drs. Bowie and Hayford have proved it.

"Geological science will be profoundly changed by this discovery, for now we know the mountain masses are due to the presence of lighter material in the earth's crust under them, and that the ocean bottoms are low because the material under them is denser or heavier than the average.

"Dr. Bowie concludes that there is no tendency for the mountain masses to break down through the earth's crust, as they are not extra loads. They are like the portions of icebergs projecting out of the water which are held up by the ice below or in the water. The iceberg floats and so does the mountain.

"Dr. Bowie also holds that, as mountain systems are in areas which were once very low, mountains are caused by a swelling of the material in the earth's crust under them. A lessening of the density of three per cent in a column sixty miles long will elevate the area about 9000 feet. Such a change in density, due to physical or chemical changes, is within reasonable limits.

"As the mountains, plateaus, valleys, and the ocean areas are in equilibrium, there must have been a transference of material from the column of the earth's crust under an area where sediments are deposited, back to the area from which the material was eroded by water and wind.

"Dr. Bowie states that, as material is eroded from a mountain area, the new material pushed in at the bottom will tend to keep the average elevation of the mountain system approximately constant. When material is pushed into the column under a mountain system to counter-balance the eroded matter, every particle of the column is carried upward into a colder zone. Under areas of heavy sedimentation, the material of the earth's crust is pushed down into hotter regions. A piece of material may thus be raised up or carried down as much as six miles and, at times, more. The great changes in temperature are probably the cause of the uplift in an area of sedimentation, and of the sinking of the surface where erosion has been great."

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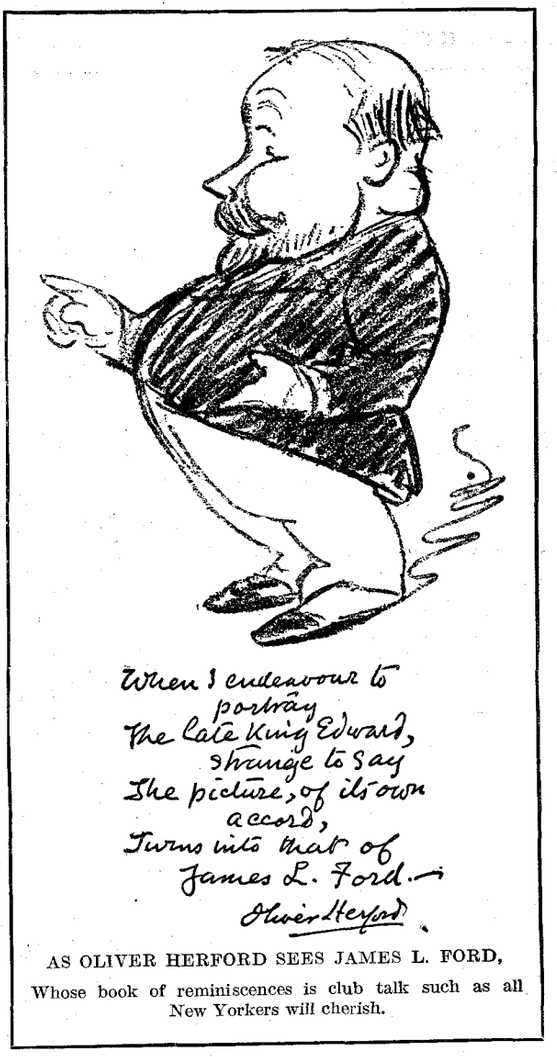
GROWING-PAINS OF OUR LITERATURE

REALISM IS SO UNBLUSHING to-day that it gives one a shock to see how recently literature has thrown off its disguises. It is only the youngest of our publishers who, even now, dare tear aside the veils woven by one of the leaders of our magazine family. The settled habit of our periodical literature has been to depict life as it might be, not as it is. The influence *The Century* under Richard Watson Gilder exerted on American fiction is shown by Mr. James L. Ford in his fascinating volume of reminiscences called "Forty-odd Years in the Literary Shop." Without being anti-feminist Mr. Ford traces the matter back to the entrance of women into our literature, and her dominance as a reader. He refers especially to those who wrote under alliterative names, like Grace Greenwood, Jennie June, Fanny Fern or Sophie Sparkle, and devoted themselves chiefly to those homely domestic themes of chaste love and domesticity that lie so near the feminine heart. The new order, he says, "developed many women writers and also thousands of readers of the same sex, to gain whose favor, and with it admission to the carefully guarded *Century* pages, it was necessary to depict life not as it was, but as these readers would like to have it." Mr. Ford is the wielder of a delightfully satirical pen, never in better form than in his latest book, where he makes a survey of the various growing-pains suffered by the writers who are to-day of the elder generation:



AS OLIVER HERFORD SEES JAMES L. FORD,

Whose book of reminiscences is club talk such as all New Yorkers will cherish.

"One thing that can be said of Mr. Gilder is that he discouraged a certain false school of fiction then affected by many of us who were writing under the influence of Bret Harte and of a certain side of Dickens. We could not imitate the remarkable story-telling gift of either of those men, but sentimentality and the idealization of criminals appealed to us strongly, and we wasted much time and talent in pathetic accounts of dying burglars, babbling of their mothers, and expiring with the heavenly forgiveness just in sight. We were also prone to become tearful over those noble women who had 'erred' or 'gone wrong,' as we delicately phrased it, and whose death-beds were crowned with a halo of repentance as their last thoughts turned heavenward. Not until much later in life did I realize the utter falsity of this maudlin school of fiction. The real burglar is never turned from his wicked ways by the innocent child who, awakened by his presence in her chamber on plunder bent, fires texts at him from her crib; nor does he ever refer to his mother except in terms of obloquy for having brought him into the world. As for the death-beds conjured from our callow brains they were pitifully lacking in the pathos and solemnity that mark the ending of every human life, even that of an evil-doer. I have carried with me for many a year an unforgetable hospital memory of a priest, shadowed on a white screen as he shrived some passing soul, while the whole ward watched in reverent silence and a few feeble hands made the sign of the cross.

"The last moments of the criminal are dominated by unwillingness to talk and perhaps betray others, which is the best trait he has. When the placing of the white screen around his cot tells him that the end is near, he turns his face to the whitewashed wall of the hospital and, like Beaufort, 'dies and makes no sign.' The truth is we were undergoing a sort of literary measles then, and I am glad to record the fact that, thanks largely to their treatment at the hands of Mr. Gilder, none of the cases proved fatal."

"One juvenile complaint," caught, Mr. Ford thinks, from Mr. Howells and Mr. James, was called "local color," and produced a sort of rash of small details not worth mentioning." But worse than this was "another complaint from which even adult writers suffered and which *The Century* encouraged instead of checking." It was "the dialect rash, that swept over the literary world with results that seem incredible to me now."

"During its prevalence stories of the most pitiful nature found a ready market so long as they were spelt wrong and, as the vulgates of the various races of the earth became exhausted, fraudulent ones, the products of fertile minds, replaced them. Straightway was our fiction enriched by Irishmen who said 'be gobs' and 'be jabers,' Englishmen who said, 'h'I h'invite h'everybody,' and Frenchmen who said, 'zis' and 'zat.' Some of these perversions have become permanently imbedded in our literature.

"A still more distressing evil than this distortion of words, and one that can also be traced to the influence of the early eighties, is the habit of misrepresenting life in order to please our best-buying public. I never take up a novel dealing with any of the few phases of life that I know about without feeling certain that many pages of mendacity will challenge my intelligence, and that, too, through the medium of characters, scenes and situations employed many times before. I know full well that in the tale of municipal politics the young reformer will 'go down to live among the poor'—a deed of perennial delight to the feminine soul—and become a standing menace to the corrupt 'saloon politicians' of the region; in the novel of Park Row the verdant reporter will be let loose to wander about the city at his own sweet will to secure 'beats' of fabulous importance and 'show up' iniquitous bankers and statesmen; and in the story of the theater the young *débutante* will score an astounding success on her first appearance. The last-named type of romance offers the widest opportunity to the fecund mind of the maker of

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best-sellers. The heroine may in sudden and fortuitous emergency play the leading part that she has understudied and achieve such signal triumph that the star falls upon her neck with cries of joy, declaring that the *ingénue* must in future play the chief rôle. She may yield herself to the wicked manager and within six weeks find herself transformed by the magic alchemy of his craft into a best-drawing star, or she may arouse a tempest of enthusiasm on the occasion of her first appearance by the inspired utterance of the line that has ushered more than one musical comedy queen into public view: 'Here come the soldiers!'

"Through these preposterous tales many sanguine young people are lured from peaceful homes to worlds other than their own, there to meet the disillusionment that so often follows on the heels of inexperience. Some organization like the Sullivan clan will make short work of the callow reformer; the embryo molder of public opinion will be sent to report the bricklayers' meeting and will soon learn that the practise of 'getting something on somebody' is frowned upon in reputable offices; and all that awaits the young actress in her attempt to ascend the ladder is a matter too painful for recital in these cheerful pages.

"But *The Century* did much to foster another literary evil that was not interred with the bones of that magazine's prosperity, but is now more flagrant than ever. It is a school of fiction founded on that idiot's pæan, 'God's in His heaven; all's right with the world,' and representing life, not as it is, but as it should be. This school finds its chief expression in those 'happy endings' which are essential to a best-selling novel. When a reader for a publishing house takes up a manuscript he turns at once to the last page and, if he finds that 'Rosamond with her head buried on Reginald's shoulder and the story of love, ever old, ever new, gladdening her ears, found the rest and peace that had been so long denied her,' he goes back to the beginning, confident that the story contains at least one element of success.

"To this school of fiction we owe the brats of the *Pollyanna* type, together with many maudlin tales designed to make the reader feel benevolent without spending a cent. The best of these is 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,' which I confess to have read with moistened eyes, saying to myself as I reached the end, 'if I had Rockefeller's money, I would give that woman all our family washing.'

"This school of fiction is only great when measured by its consumption of paper, but it has not yet produced anything equal in quality to 'Vanity Fair,' 'The Tale of Two Cities,' 'The Man Without a Country,' or Alphonse Daudet's 'Siege of Berlin,' not one of which had an ending calculated to please a publisher. . . .

"The credit for being the originator of the ten-cent magazine has been claimed by three pioneers, S. S. McClure, Frank A. Munsey, and J. Brisben Walker, but I think it really belongs to Mr. Munsey. Certainly he struck the key-note of popular taste with remarkable accuracy and produced a publication that has found countless imitators. Born and reared in a Maine rural district, he began life as a telegraph operator and was still following that occupation when his first stories were written. Meanwhile he was acquiring a knowledge of what the element, called by Mr. Lincoln 'the plain people,' really wanted, and it was with this knowledge in his head, some manuscript stories in his valise and a very slender capital in his purse, that he came to New York to enter upon his career."

ANATOLE FRANCE.

The new Nobel prize man is "at once Jovian in effect of omniscience and as arch and as lovable as Puck."

NO NOBEL PRIZE FOR AMERICAN PENS

THE NOBEL PRIZE AWARD brings home to us that America has "no candidate whose merits can be seriously urged" for this honor. Thus the New York *Tribune* generalizes on our literary status in a paragraph that has a distinct bearing on our present literary trend. France, represented by the author who renamed himself after his native country, Anatole France, has been chosen for the honor. Some consolation for being overlooked may be found in the fact that three times the peace prize came to Americans and one each of the prizes in physics, chemistry and medicine. It is only the prize in literature that we have failed to capture. Taken in conjunction with what comments have been passed on the three candidates, Anatole France, Thomas Hardy and Gabriele D'Annunzio, who have all seemed to have characteristics troublesome for a prize jury, *The Tribune*'s reasons for our American failure throws an interesting light on contemporary literature:

"America never produced as many books as now, but not often have her letters been at a lower level. The older generation, imitating and transplanting the restrained British standards, did well—produced work well up to the original. Then came the fashion of imitating the European continent—Russia's bare realism, France's brittle smartness, and at times her decadent school; Germany's sentimental ponderosity, Austria's nastiness, and so on. Not only was genuine native creation chilled, but a war of taste was introduced at home. The great body of Americans did not like the alien spirit of the young writers of professional literary competence, and rather than read them wallowed in the mawkish and artificial dregs of the English school.

"Yet if on the strength of one book the Nobel Prize could be justly awarded there would be one American writer with strong claims to recognition—the late Henry Adams, author of that remarkable volume 'The Education of Henry Adams.'"

The Frenchman's chances were said to be jeopardized by the fact of his Bolshevik principles, but then, says Isaac Goldberg in the Boston *Transcript*, "few lessons could better demonstrate the uselessness of mere labels than the comparative survey of the three men under review." For—

"All are pagans, all pursue beauty rather than religion, all are masters of their language; yet the differences that divide them begin at the very labels. D'Annunzio is egocentric; so is France, whose only worship is beauty, yet a beauty that D'Annunzio might reject for its connotations. The France most Americans know is the author of 'Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard,' a book used for instruction in the colleges. 'Thais' is not so used; nor 'L'Isle des Pingouins.' And thereby hangs more than one tale. France's paganism is not Greek. As Julian Steele wrote some years ago in a fine article for *The Book News Monthly*, 'The author, it is true, is not a pagan of the classical period who reposes in a serenity of soul that no great spiritual movement has perturbed. Rather does he belong to the tumultuous times of Julian the Apostate. He is a pagan

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haunted by the spirit of the Christian era. One who is preoccupied with the divinity of a new dispensation, who is torn between conflicting emotions, and in turn rejects and accepts the new conditions.' Your new pagan—I suppose he should be called neopaganist—differs from his prototype in that he has fought his way to his intellectual independence; in that he is so deeply conscious of it that he does not possess it entirely. He is in self-conscious opposition to a mode of life that he has rejected. Simple as it may seem, it yet needs to be said for the benefit of some of our young poets especially; one cannot to-day be Greek or primitively pagan. Too much water—and blood, more's the pity—has flowed under the bridges for that."

That the entire world of letters will applaud the choice of France "can hardly be doubted" thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, continuing:

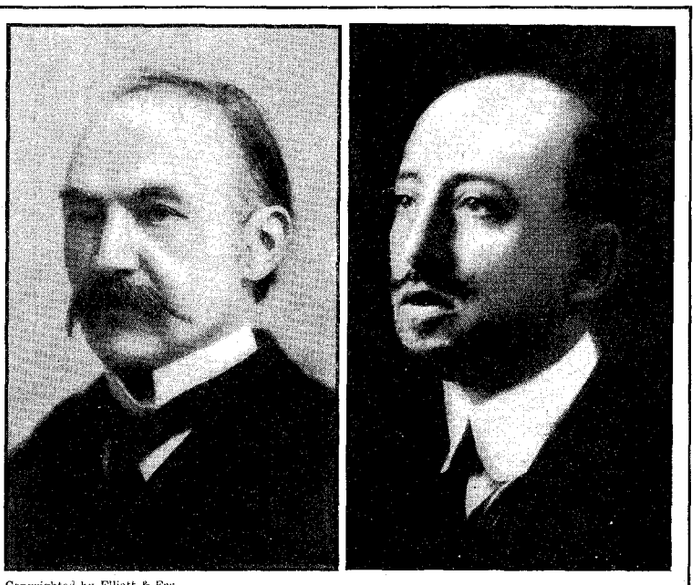
"Not since Voltaire has the pen in France been wielded with such rapier-like finesse as is characteristic of M. France—properly Jacques Thibault—in cynic vein.

"But the scope of this modern writer is far beyond that of merely destructive acidity. He has hearty humor in abundance as the immensely flavorful 'Rotisserie de la Reine Pedaque' triumphantly testifies. He is a master of pathos, in 'Crainquebille,' of delicious farce in 'The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife,' of sardonic implication in 'Thais,' of remorseless learning in 'Jeanne D'Arc,' of fantasy in 'The Revolt of the Angels,' and of the most variegated gifts in unique profusion in unclassifiable 'Penguin Island.'

"He is at once Jovian in effect of omniscience and as arch and as lovable as Puck. The Nobel Prize is a mere incident, tho a happy one.

"The merits of Thomas Hardy, originally thought to have appealed to the Nobel jury, are not in the least shadowed by this year's selection. With utterly different claims, the Dorset novelist and poet is quite as deserving of the tribute as is M. France. But artistically the two illustrious writers are not in the least competitors.

"Neither by the utmost stretch of versatility is capable of encroaching on the provinces of the other. Mr. Hardy's candidacy is as authentic as it ever was."



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THOMAS HARDY GABRIELLE D'ANNUNZIO

NOT YET NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS.

"Pagans who pursue beauty rather than religion."

It is a curious fact, pointed out in Mr. Goldberg's article, that a prize argument "will revolve about questions not germane to fine letters at all." Thus, writing before the award was made, Mr. Goldberg observed:

"Unfortunately partizan politics will raise their venomous heads and D'Annunzio the poet, let us say, will be confused with the megalomaniac who vented his imperialistic ecstasies upon Fiume. And yet, even inside of Italy—as long as we have started with the Italian—there will doubtless arise much opposition to the famous name that has for years so unjustly obscured the rest of the peninsula's letters. . . . D'Annunzio, then, has colored an era with his egocentric hedonism. I would not call him immoral, for he breaks no code that he has recognized. He is no coward; he has the courage of his conceit; it is easy, in the light of his personality and of the events in which he has figured, to confuse his art with his life. Yet that is exactly his view of things—life and art are a whole. That he has glorified himself is undeniable; that he has communicated more than that self is less certain, but tenable. Speaking only for one man, I will say that who loves D'Annunzio at twenty, at thirty will suspect him, and at thirty-five will wonder at the early admiration for all but the poems, in which there is something as eternal as human values may be."

In the New York *Times Book Review*, Mr. Herbert S. Gorman gives the following summary of France and his books.

"His irony, his humor, his insight are of that peculiarly individual order that permits no competition. The aura that surrounds his work belongs to him alone, and with the passing of Anatole France will go a personality possible only in France, and yet not to be repeated even in that country.

"The charm of his books lies principally in the conversation. Through the wise, witty, sardonic and tender conversation of his figures he outlines both plot and character. When a personage in one of his books, such as the dog, *Riquet*, in 'Monsieur' Bergeret in Paris,' possesses no tongue, Anatole France gravely sets down the creature's thoughts.

"It is always a dangerous thing to recommend a selected list of a man's books, but there are certain volumes by Anatole France which show indubitably why he is today the honored recipient of the Nobel Prize. They are books that should be read by all lovers of good literature, and while the few listed here are purely personal choices, so high has the average of the writer been that the list cannot escape the virtue of including some of the wisest and wittiest books written in modern times. All these books may be secured in the excellent translations published by John Lane, the Bodley Head. And these books are 'Jocaste et le Chat Maigre' ('Jocasta and The Famished Cat'); 'Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard,' 'Balthasar,' 'Thais,' 'Les Opinions de Jerome Coignard,' 'Le Lys Rouge' ('The Red Lily'); 'Le Jardin d'Epicure' ('The Garden of Epicurus'); 'L'Anneau d'Amethyste' ('The Amethyst Ring'); 'Les Revoltes des Anges' ('The Revolt of the Angels'); 'L'Isle des Pingouins' ('Penguin Island'), and 'The Gods Are Athirst.'"

"LET US ALL SING THE LAST VERSE"

SO MANY COMPLAINTS have been raised against the "Star-Spangled Banner" as a national anthem that a new suggestion for its use is always welcome. A writer to the New York *Herald* points out that the last verse of the hymn, rather than the first, expresses American feeling and is the one that ought to be sung. Few who are able to repeat any words of the national hymn get beyond the first verse, which merely pictures a scene and does not touch our emotion until the refrain is reached. The last verse, as the writer Helen Elmira Waite, points out, is "filled with the purest of joy and thanksgiving to Him who 'made and preserved us a nation."

Oh, thus be it ever when free men shall stand
Between their lov'd home and wild war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: 'In God is our trust!'
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

"What are the men gathered at Washington to-day doing if not standing 'between their loved homes and wild war's desola-

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tion'? And is it only on battlefields that we can conquer? Are we to forget to give praise to that Power which made and preserved us a nation and gave peace and victory to that nation? And what of our motto? Is that to go into the discard?"

MAKING A TARGET OF THE AUDIENCE

THE AUDIENCE got the surprize of its life, doubtless, when the actor, instead of bowing to the eggs and vegetables coming his way, hurled them back at its own head. This is one unlooked for achievement of the Futurist Marinetti, who, acting on impulse, must have achieved a drama funnier than anything he put on the stage. Times have changed some from Sir Henry Irving's day, who was wont to bow low and acknowledge himself "the public's humble servant." Humility has never characterized Marinetti, and something of the nature of a new motive in the amenities of public assemblies seems to have been his latest achievement. According to dispatches from Rome in the London *Times*, Marinetti has been giving a "Surprize Theater" in Rome at the Salone Margherita, a well-known music hall, and the prices were quintupled for the occasion. What went on shows how good an advertiser the Futurist can be:

"When Marinetti appeared, looking like a guardsman or a *maitre d'hôtel*, he immediately began to advertise his own wares. The dancing hall he was starting in Rome was magnificent, his book on the war was the only one worth reading, and he and his company were unequaled. In the shouts that greeted him he was understood to be apologizing for wearing evening dress, which he wore out of respect for the café-concert, 'the only respectable thing in this life.' Then he retired, and the program began.

"Cangiullo, the Futurist poet, appeared in an upper box and conducted an orchestra which was installed in a lower box on the other side of the hall, while a man with a cornet did his best in the gallery at the back of the building. The first surprize!

"The *Teatro* itself consisted of a series of little scenes, each lasting less than a minute. The scenery was Futurist, but of a period that we in England had thought was long since past; the make-up would have shamed a parish concert; and the scenes themselves have to be described to be appreciated at their real value. Few of them could be understood because the showers of beans, potatoes, tomatoes, and apples often drove the actors off the stage in the middle of a scene, but those that could be followed were not very inspiring. For example, a man comes on the stage and accuses his wife of having a lover. She denies it, but he insists, and at last she bursts into tears and cries out 'Tell me at least who it is.' Whereupon the husband points to his reflection in the mirror. This is one of the scenes.

"Again, we see a man in bed on the stage. The doctor comes in and pronounces life extinct. The widow by the bedside turns her back to the audience and shows a huge placard, 'To Let,' hanging from her shoulders. This is another of the scenes. The curtain goes up again and we see one man shoot his rival. The wounded man gasps 'Ah!', the doctor examines him and says 'Eh' in a hopeless voice, the wife weeps 'Ih!', a priest says 'Oh!' in reproach to the murderer, and the neighbors shout 'Ugh!' at him—the five vowels of the alphabet.

"And again, we see a man approach a servant girl. 'Is your master in?' he asks, and the servant replies, 'No.' 'Good, I will come back later,' says the visitor, and goes off. The master then comes across the stage and a moment afterwards the visitor returns. 'Is your master in?' he asks again, and the servant says 'Yes.' 'Good,' says the visitor, 'I will come back later, for I only want to see your master if he is neither in nor out.'

"Such are the scenes that go to the making of Marinetti's Teatro della Sorpresa. Small wonder that the audience grew so furious that towards the end the actors could hardly be persuaded to come on the stage at all. Marinetti himself, who fought well for Italy during the war, supported the bombardment almost without flinching, although he was hit on the head several times by apples and tomatoes, and his dress-shirt was spotted, with tomato juice, but the company was not quite so brave. When Futurist artists came on the stage carrying paintings they had achieved they used their masterpieces quite frankly as shields.

"At one time when the curtain was down a member of the audience dashed on to the stage to fill his pockets with ammunition that was lying there, but one of the younger Futurists saw him and pursued him, giving him a mighty kick as he jumped into the nearest box, and thereafter the audience was definitely hostile. A vase, several saucers, and five and ten centesimi pieces were hurled at the actors, and the leading lady received a severe blow over the eye from an unripe tomato. The occupants of the orchestra stalls suffered considerably from tomato juice and beans. And the performance came to a premature end when the actors themselves began to hurl vegetables and fruit back at the audience.

"After the theater had closed Marinetti was badly handled by the mob in the street because he refused to return their money, and he had to be rescued by troops. He had certainly succeeded in arousing the crowd, but it is doubtful if anybody drew any profit from the performance except Marinetti himself, who obviously understands the art of advertising."

ABOLISHING COLLEGE EXAMS

A NEW TERROR may await the fearsome student instead of the bed of roses that the removal of the examination test promises. Just what the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania may propose as a substitute for the "mid-years" and "finals" that they have announced abolished will be awaited with interest by academic authorities all over the country. "Examinations were introduced, not for the purpose of instruction," says the Boston *Daily Globe*, "but to drive the worst laggards out of town," and "the device has attained a certain moderate success." Thus:

"Biennially a batch of exceptionally stupid youths is ejected from the lower classes. But it is amazing to what an extent the examinations have failed to get rid of many who have no intellectual right to share in the benefits of educational foundations.

"The system inevitably tends to encourage the student to give back to the examiner what the examiner wants. The word is passed around that a certain professor is 'hipped' on this or that point, and the student in his hour of trial frames his answers to suit the man who reads the papers.

"Oral instruction is a poor way in which to impart facts, for facts may be acquired much better from books. The lecturer, when successful, stimulates the minds of those who sit in front of him. But if students are worrying at an impending examination, instead of thinking about the subject, it is difficult for any teacher, however brilliant, to set their minds in motion.

"The examination system has no more friends than has a detective bureau. That is what it really is, a device to entrap the unworthy. To those students who hunger and thirst after knowledge it contributes nothing.

"A very large proportion of the academic authorities are ready to drop the examination, if only they can be shown some means by which the college can be protected from permanent occupation by the barbarians. There is rejoicing on professors' row at the bold step taken by the Wharton School. At the same time there is much curiosity as to what a faculty does after it slams the door on examinations."

It is a patent fact that for a number of years the worth of examinations has been "doubted by many educational specialists, by parents, and by students who are in a position to understand just how little an examiner can tell concerning the attainments of the examined." Historically considered, the argument in favor of examinations has its weaknesses, as this writer proceeds to show:

"The intellectual life managed to carry on for many centuries before examinations were invented. Teaching was highly successful in ancient Greece, altho the instructors simply lectured to such searchers after knowledge as appeared. If a student found the course beyond his depth he stopt attending and went home. The Greeks had also a certain advantage in that their centers of education were not obliged to attempt to make scholars out of students who were there for non-scholarly reasons.

"The Greek cities saved their learned men a lot of complications by taking over the conduct of athletics. The runner in the Marathon competed, not for the famous school which met under the shadow of the Acropolis, but for his city. And in Greece a university education was not considered of importance for a bond salesman."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ASIA WATCHING CHRISTIANITY AT THE CONFERENCE

WESTERN NATIONS can not go on forever preaching Christ as individuals and acting the devil as States, plainly says Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick as he returns from a tour of the Orient convinced that if the Washington Conference should have a constructive result it would be the greatest piece of Christian propaganda that ever stirred the heart of the Far East. Forty millions of people in the United States "call themselves by the name of the Prince of Peace," and the Chinese and Japanese are said to be watching, with mingled suspicion and hope, to see how closely these millions live up to the ideals they profess, to see whether Christian America is really in earnest in its move to bring peace to the world. "Deep in the heart of the Far East when she thinks of the West is an ancient word that was our Master's, too. 'Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Therefore by their fruits ye shall know them.'"

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A PETITION 100 YARDS LONG TO END WAR.

Mme. Kaji Yajima, a Chris ian and the foremost woman educator in Japan, comes to the Washington Conference with an appeal signed by 10,000 of her countrywomen.

And Asia is ready, too, for the message if the Conference makes good, Dr. Fosdick believes. China's greatest need to-day is "intelligently directed moral power," reports this observer, and his constructive criticism of a country torn by internecine strife and preyed upon by "foreign devils" comes appropriately at the hour when China is trying to elbow herself to a secure position among the sovereign nations of the world. Her political sicknesses and her economic distress are bad enough, but, beneath them all, said David Yiu, head of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., to the Western preacher, is "something deeper still—our moral and religious lack." The old religions are fallen props; official corruption, "squeeze," or graft, as we term it in this country, are so common as to be recognized institutions, and the country appears to be otherwise morally decrepit. Yet the labors of the missionaries and their converts afford such hopeful contrast where they have touched upon the fringes of the great Asiatic morass that the New York Presbyterian minister is convinced that all missionary efforts are fully worth while and will be evidenced one day in a stronger and happier people.

"There is no race on earth potentially greater," he says in a sermon published in *The Christian Century* (undenominational); "nor is there any hope of a settled Orient or a peaceful world except in a strong and self-controlled China." Her cry to-day "is for rising tides of moral and spiritual life. No hope awaits China apart from an access of intelligent, public-spirited character." How acutely this is necessary Dr. Fosdick shows when he recites that it is still the custom to bind women's feet, that ignorance is so wide-spread that only 5 per cent. of the people can read and write, and that lack of communication makes famines more terrible and the growth of national public spirit almost impossible. Inhabitants of villages within seventy miles of Peking actually had not heard of the founding of the republic. As for the ancient faiths, "they are not saving China. They are not offering any hope of saving China." Buddhism has degenerated until it is "hopelessly corrupt." The plain fact is, we are told, that the great mass of popular religion in China is a religion of fear—fear of the demon, and—

"Everywhere in China, from pathetic little joss houses down side streets, where the vehement beating of witch-doctor's drums can be heard all day, to Chinese supposed to be touched by Western influences, but who in times of crisis go back to the fear of demons, you find the center of the religion of China in the dread of the spiritual world.

"Now, from these old religions—Taoism with its magic and necromancy, Buddhism with its reincarnations, endless heavens and hells, and its utter lack of a social gospel, Confucianism, for all its nobility, associated with a bygone social order—the best of young China is turning away. And the future belongs to young China. Up from the schools, out of homes often uninfluential and obscure, filled with the ferment of new ideas, passionate for a great nation, comes young China. And young China does need the moral power, the social passion, the undiscourageable faith in God, the transforming spirit of Jesus Christ."

The great believers in China, we are told, are those foreigners who know her best—the missionaries. They have already witnessed changes "so immense and salutary; they believe so deeply in the elemental greatness of the Chinese people; they have seen such luminous examples of transformed persons and transformed communities, that, like Paul of Ephesus, they feel the very obstacles are hopeful." Similar evidences of fulfilment are to be seen in Japan, tho, we are told,

"At first one is tempted to claim that there has not been time to prove whether Christian missions are worth while. It was 1859 when the first Protestant missionaries landed in Japan. As late

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as 1872 all the prominent cross-roads of the Empire still bore the old edict boards, proclaiming death to every one accepting the Christian faith. It was not until 1880 that the Japanese New Testament first was published. It was 1889 before the constitution was promulgated that gave religious liberty to the Japanese. We have had only a few years in which we could prove whether Christian missions were worth while. To-day twenty-two members of the imperial Japanese Parliament are Christians. Of the six men who were closest to the Crown Prince on his trip around the world, three were Christians. It was a Christian, I am told, who wrote those fine, forward-looking speeches for him. From 1859 to 1872 only ten Japanese were baptized in the whole Empire. Now, just fifty years later, we have a Protestant Christian Church of 135,000 members and a million adherents.

"One of the most encouraging facts in the Christian movement in the Far East is this, that the native churches there with increasing self-consciousness and power are looking toward the day when they can throw over the necessity of foreign missionaries. . . . So foreign missionaries are making themselves useless as soon as possible by building up a self controlled and self-supporting native church. All the native Presbyterian and Congregational churches in Japan are entirely self-supporting now. The Methodist native churches in Japan are raising two-thirds of their own maintenance. There are three hundred and fifty-eight Christian congregations in Japan now that are entirely self-supporting; four hundred and sixty-six more that are partly so. Still we must support the foreign missionaries, must help finance the forward movements of the Church into unoccupied areas, but sooner or later the day will come when the Christian Church in Japan and the Christian Church in China will take their stand beside us, not dependent, but independent, brothers in the tasks of the kingdom."

RUSSIA'S NEW RELIGION

COMMUNISM AS A RELIGION may sound to some like a contradiction in terms; yet we are told that if we would correctly understand the position of Communism in regard to Russian life and the internal and external policy of the Soviet Government, it is necessary to see Communism in its true light as a new religion, the State religion of Russia. The new creed, which is now said to be religious as well as political, stands in the same relation to Russia as Christianity did to the Roman Empire under Constantine the Great, and unless this is realized, writes Walter Duranty in *The Outlook* (London), no accurate appreciation of the Russian problem is possible. Mr. Duranty is a newspaper correspondent credited with much experience in European affairs. His duties have recently carried him again into Russia, where he traveled thousands of miles into the interior and talked with all classes of the native population. Now, he finds, Communism is the accepted doctrine of the Russian State, just as Constantine made Christianity the accepted doctrine of the Roman Empire To show how truly this is the case, the writer cites the statement of Lunacharsky, the Soviet Minister of Education, that Communist teaching would form a part of the Russian scheme of instruction, from elementary schools to the universities. A change similar to that which occurred in the Roman Empire under Constantine is occurring in Russia. Communism "is being, as it were, absorbed into the body politic of Russia, and can not escape the inevitable law that the whole is greater than the part." Moreover:

"Its influence is still tremendous, and will remain so, but it is no longer unique and paramount. Henceforth, despite revivals and reactions, its history will parallel that of the Christian Church after Constantine's conversion. Only the Russian process will take months and years, while that of Christianity took decades and centuries. It may be objected by some of the readers of *The Outlook* that I have formed an arbitrary conception of Communism and its relation to the national life of Russia, and that I am twisting the facts to suit this conception. This is not the case; my conception is not a far-fetched or arbitrary one, but, on the contrary, represents an element in the Russian problem which must be known and recognized if a solution of the equation is to be attained.

"Another objection may be that it is absurd to consider Communism as a religion at all, and nothing less than outrageous to compare it with Christianity. In answer to this, let me say that Communism is *au fond* an idealist doctrine whose purpose is the betterment of the moral and materiai conditions of human life. That Christianity, largely owing to circumstances, rapidly tended to relinquish or ignore the material side and concentrated upon the moral, does not affect the soundness of the parallel as a whole. There is simply the difference that Christianity was mainly concerned with the idea of God and the next world, whereas Communism replaces this by the Utopian ideal of this world devoid of profiteers, where all men are brothers."

SPORTS AS A RELIGIOUS FACTOR

EVIDENCE OF WORLDLINESS is seen by some religious people in the crowded cricket fields and the generally great impetus received by sports in England since the war. What sport gains, the Church loses. But a writer who is able both to play and to preach reminds us of Charles Kingsley's suggestion that it would be difficult to cultivate piety without fresh air, and declares "it is the religion of healthy-mindedness that is going to save us from the perils of mere denominationalism and the futility of other-worldiness." Several voices have chanted the dirge that the increasing love of athletics is "a symptom of that general abandon to the world which has been creeping on us for years," writes the Rev. F. Townley Lord in *The Christian World* (London), but he feels that "we need not fear that to allow our young people to cultivate their skill in games is going to have an adverse effect upon the spiritual work of the churches." It is true, we are told, that in England, where millions are unemployed, every arena devoted to sport is crowded to excess. The Albert Hall, in London, is filled for boxing; most tennis and golf clubs have a long waiting-list, and cricket matches always draw tremendous throngs. The enthusiasm has spread to the churches, most of which have their athletic clubs. "We are all in it, inside the Church and outside," says the writer; "we are all caught up in the prevailing enthusiasm for games." Pessimists are, therefore, correct as to facts, but the writer disputes their interpretation. It should be realized, he declares, "that a definite attention to athletics is a sure mark of sanity in any generation." In view of the increasing interest in sports in this country and generally all over the world, the views of the English writer may well be considered. He believes that:

"If every Christian were a sportsman we should have a healthier atmosphere in all our churches. We should be less parochial in our outlook, and less given to that pettiness of mind which has so often hindered the work of God among the young. Games, properly directed and controlled, have a ministry all their own. We have a suspicion that if the Hebrews had been an athletic nation our Lord would have chosen pointed illustrations from the field of play as well as from the field of corn. If the Pharisees had played cricket and imbibed its spirit they would have been saved much of our Lord's criticism. And the record of the early controversies of the Church would be better reading if there had been displayed a better sporting spirit between the various parties. Indeed, if we may say so with humility, those violent protagonists of the fourth and fifth centuries lacked both a sense of humor and a sense of proportion—both of which a healthy attention to games is calculated to supply. For games played in the proper way call for the expression of those qualities which, in higher sphere, go to the making of noble character.

"We shall, therefore, make a mistake if we turn a frowning face to the world at play. To do that were to misrepresent completely the intention of our Master, who came to fill life full. This, indeed, is the misrepresentation which has been bequeathed to the present generation of Christians from the past. It is for the young men and maidens of our churches to show the world how the Christian can enjoy himself, how he can fill his lungs with pure air, how he can face defeat with a smile, how in the midst of manifold dangers he can preserve a purity and a nobility in all his relaxations, how he can sink his personal claims

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in the common claims of the team, how, in short, he can demonstrate the Christian virtue of Temperance in a world which is prone to extremes. Of course, there is a very real danger. It is the excess of sport, like the excess of anything, which supplies the main argument of the frowners. But the extremes to which many are carrying sport in this country are partly explained as the reaction from the years of war. This danger, we must see to it, must be remedied, tho time has a way of correcting excesses of this kind. . . .

"One of the greatest dangers in our popular English games in recent years has been the tendency to professionalize everything, *i.e.*, to substitute for the real love of the game some motive of a commercial kind. Our large football clubs have developed into business concerns, and such a state of things does not encourage true sportsmanship. We shall not alter this by wholesale condemnation, but rather by encouraging active participation in uplifting sports for the sake of the exercise involved. To get our boys and girls out into the open spaces, to guide them there along lines of noble comradeship, to fill them with respect for the body and its needs—this is surely to open up another channel along which the Gospel may flow into heart and mind."

PROTESTANTISM GROWING IN MEXICO

PROTESTANTISM IS MAKING NOTABLE STRIDES in Mexico, according to recent dispatches from that country, where, in spite of ten years of revolutionary travail, several denominations have managed to operate their missions and keep their churches open. From reports submitted to the tenth annual convention of the Baptist Church of Mexico, which met recently in Mexico City, it appears that all the churches of that denomination have become self-supporting, with a promise soon of becoming contributors to the extension work. Heretofore, we are told, the Mission Board of the United States has contributed liberally toward the establishment and maintenance of churches, schools and missionaries in Mexico; and now, with the native churches on a better footing, the money expended here may be devoted to evangelical work in remote places.

The Mexican Mission Board of the Baptist Church has brought itself into close contact with the Indian population, according to a dispatch to the New York *World*, and has sought to have Indian youths who are instructed in the faith go among their people to educate them. The mission's success in this line of endeavor is reported to have been very encouraging, "not so much from a religious point of view, perhaps, as from a social standpoint." It has developed in a general uplift work, and, according to the report, drunkenness and improper language have given place to personal pride in cleanliness and orderly and well-behaved conduct. Aside from missionaries, the organization has many teachers and schools where the tenets of religious and scholastic instruction, as understood from an American standpoint, are being inculcated among the people. Other Protestant denominations are no less forward-looking in their work, and, according to *The World* correspondent,

"The Methodist Church is, perhaps, much more powerful than the Baptist in Mexico, having a fine hospital in Monterey and good schools in the principal cities. The Presbyterians also are growing in power, and for twenty years have maintained a high school and seminary in Mexico City, with minor schools in different parts of the country. The Congregationalists, too, are obtaining a good footing; they are strongly entrenched in the northern part of Mexico, especially in the State of Chihuahua. The Episcopalians are likewise a factor in the work of Protestantism in Mexico. The Christian Scientists have a church in Mexico City, and the Adventists have a part in the Protestant movement.

"There is a Baptist hospital in the City of Puebla, under the management of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Conwell. It is entirely modern and is equipped with the best surgical instruments, appliances and apparatus, and has 100 beds. Dr. Conwell is credited with performing four major operations a day. All operations, care, attention, and medicines are free to the poor people, but a charge is made to those who can afford it. Dr. Conwell, who is from North Carolina, has been engaged in this work in Mexico for fifteen years. Mrs. Conwell was formerly an American missionary in this country. Both speak Spanish fluently and are loved by the poor people.

"In connection with the hospital there is a free training school for nurses."

CASTING OUT DEVILS

BELIEF IN EVIL SPIRITS and demoniacal possession appears to be returning from the sacristy to the lecture room. A London alienist of repute boldly expresses his belief that certain cases of acute mania are due to diabolical influence or possession. Recently Dr. Montague Lomax told a London conference of churchmen called to discuss spiritual healing that he had been consulted by a woman who, if not the victim of some obsessing discarnate entity, baffled all medical explanation. "This is not a fashionable belief among men of science and psychologists to-day," he admitted. "In most medical circles it would be laughed out of court. Even some clergymen, I am told, no longer believe in demoniacal possession, and regard Christ and his early followers as victims of delusion in this matter, a delusion which modern science has outgrown. None the less, I hold it firmly."

These are significant words coming from a man of wide medical experience, observes *The Church Times* (London), averring that it is becoming fairly evident that some, at least, of what the Victorians called superstitions are coming back. "And they are not coming back surreptitiously, simply as instances of the incurable credulity of the human mind, but openly, and under the shelter of a newer science." Advances in psychological knowledge, for instance, we are told, have shown the possibility of much that the nineteenth century derided. "Even the extreme Modernists now admit the healing miracles of our Lord and the Saints; an admission that would have caused the Victorian atheists and agnostics to shiver." That this would happen had always been predicted, and certain prophets had "advised us not to be alarmed, for the distress would surely pass. It was the Modernist who, like Modernists in all ages, became alarmed and said that the Faith must be adjusted to the new learning. So, in frantic fear lest the ship should sink under their feet, they threw overboard much; part of the cargo jettisoned being the belief in evil spirits and in demoniacal possession. That this was unquestionably superstition none of them doubted." Now, however, "the intellectual reign of terror instituted by scientific men of the previous generation has passed," and—

"It is not necessary to make a choice between science and religion. We can believe, for example, in the existence of evil and malignant spirits, and be, at the same time, intelligent and up-to-date scholars. We must not, however, fall into the Modernist mistake and believe each week that science has just said its last word. . . . If we object to the assertion that science has proved religion to be untrue, we must not seize on this utterance of Dr. Lomax and say that the exact opposite is the case. All we can say is that the advance of science in some directions at present, instead of making faith more difficult, seems to be making it easier.

"It does not follow that this will be continued. It is quite possible that an attack on religion may come from the psychological side. Modern theories of suggestion may be used to provide an explanation of many spiritual experiences and to throw contempt on any supernatural interpretation. There will be room for much patience and for the exercise of much faith. Things are not so simple as either the materialist or the spiritualist think. The controversy between Christianity and infidelity never ends, tho its field changes. At one time it is mainly on the field of biology; at another, on that of historical criticism; in the future, perhaps, it will be on that of psychology. We need not be alarmed. Theologians draw a distinction in their science between what is of faith and what is theological opinion. Let scientific men follow their example, and distinguish between what is certain and what is merely scientific opinion. The root error of the Modernists is to confuse the two. And such confusions are upsetting to faith."

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The happiness you wish us—
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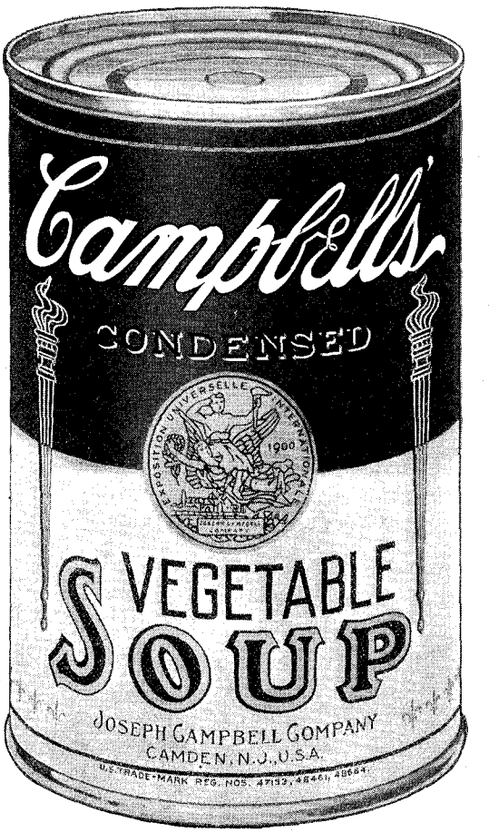

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

IF our poets would but refrain from the borrowed glory of the "Flanders field" phrase, now that one has given it immortality, verse like this would have an almost perfect appeal. We are glad that this *Transcript* (Boston) writer remembers those left behind in France and gives so good a reason why their sleep should be undisturbed:

THOSE WHO SLEEP IN FRANCE

By Erik Achorn

When all is dark,
And Life's frail baubles tire,
I turn again to take the pathway winding
Where brooding pines are touched by sunset fire;
Mid friends of yore, assured of finding
A welcome warm that still will show
No change from long ago,
Tho all seems dark.

And smiles again
I know will greet me there,
The same—alas! the same in future never;
For some met Fate amid the unbound air,
Beneath the sea some sleep forever,
And far in France on vale and hill
The legion lie who will
Not come again.

Mid faces strange,
Far from their home they lie;
And shall we leave them there, nor have to treasure,
Those poor remains—not feel they still are nigh?
Yes, leave them there! A higher measure
Of justice bids them stedfast stand
Forever in that land
Of faces strange.

Their comrades gone,
The armies are no more,
They wait that those unborn may learn the story
How men could die in days of yore.
Take not their sole remaining glory!
What boots a little empty clay?
They yet shall mark the way
When we are gone.

Henceforth those dead
No more are ours alone.
They are the heritage of all the ages,
Of all far quests and high desires known
To yearning dreamers, poets, sages.
Nor yours the right to bring them back,
'Twas they that chose the track—
Those more than dead.

Leave them in peace,
Break not their last, long post
Where in the dark before the Paris portal
They stemmed the tide and broke the Teuton boast,
Or where their blood will leap immortal
In poppy flame in Flanders' fields,
And valiant striving yields
To dreamless peace.

HERE is a bit of college verse that is simple, sincere and gay. It is from an anthology called "The Poets of the Future, 1920–21" (Stratford Company) and is a good augury.

I WOULD GIVE GOLD

By Stash Jastrow

I'd give a bag of yellow gold
To have the joy the jongleurs hold.

When tired of work—oh, it is bliss
To know the wonder of all this:

A jongleur at his languid rest
Upon the earth's cool, flowing breast.

And growing fresh with bergamot.
A hillside sunlight-splashed and shot

With little wild flowers, growing white.
Oh, the jongleurs heart is light.

A gentle, wandering, gypsy breeze
Lingers in the apple trees,

Trees that drip of argentine.
Skylarks singing dip, caree

Among the clouds that wander by;
Bluebirds, bits of the blue sky,

Sit and flutter in the branches
Starting flower-avalanches

To the grass, green, smooth and tender
Heaping it with sudden splendor.

I'd give a bag of yellow gold
To have the joy the jongleurs hold.

When tired of work—oh, it is bliss
To know the wonder of all this.

THE salt spray drips from every line of these verses which *Punch*, forgetting Irish troubles and Washington Conferences, regales himself with, perhaps, after the manner of the old Greeks in their exile, to remind himself that he is still John Bull:

THE FLYING-FISH SAILOR

(*Old Style*)

By C. F. S.

"The Western Ocean rolls and roars
From Sandy Hook to Europe's shores,
From Fastnet Light to Portland, Maine,
And Newport News and back again,
With Boston, Salem, Montreal,
And plenty o' ports, both large and small,
And them that like may keep 'em all,
Not me," says the flying-fish sailor.

"The Western Ocean roars and rolls
With all its deeps and all its shoals,
And many a thundering wintry gale
And many a storm of rain and hail,
And let who likes have sleet and snow,
And driving fog and drifting floe,
For South away and Eastward Ho!
Is the road for the flying-fish sailor.

"In Blackwall Dock a ship is moored,
Her hatches on and her stores aboard;
In Blackwall Dock she lies to-day,
And she will sail when the morning's gray
For Sundra Straits and Singapore,
And Palembang and plenty more,
And many a swarming Eastern shore
That's known to the flying-fish sailor.

"The girls they'll cry and the lads'll shout
When the blooming tugboat warps her out;
We'll drop the pilot off the Nore
With fond farewells to take ashore
To mothers, wives and sweethearts too—
Love to Sally and love to Sue—
And that's the last for a year or two
You'll see of the flying-fish sailor.

"We'll drop the tug and we'll bear away
Down the Channel, across the Bay;
The Western Isles we'll leave behind
And make the Line with the good trade wind;
We'll see the dolphins sport and play
(And haul our yards ten times a day),
While South'ard still we beat our way,
The way of the flying-fish sailor.

"And, forty South when we have passed,
Her easting down she runs at last
Where the white whale swims in the far-South sea.
And the brave West winds blow full and free;
The good old winds they bluster and blow
The same as they used to years ago,
And the good old stars that well we know
Look down on the flying-fish sailor.

"The darned old hooker'll log sixteen,
She'll ship it heavy and ship it green,
She'll roll along with her lee-rail under,
While the big seas break aboard like thunder;
The pots and pans they'll carry away,
And the cook go down on his knees and pray,
But let the seas roar as they may,
All's one to the flying-fish sailor.

"At Sydney next a call we'll pay
And meet a pal on Circular Quay;
We'll glance at Java Head also
And Fuji's crest of frozen snow;
And slant-eyed girls in far Japan,
Wun Lee, Wang Ho and little Yo San,
With braided hair and twinkling fan,
Will smile on a flying-fish sailor.

"And last of all the day'll come round
When the blooming mudhook leaves the ground,
And to old England we return,
Our pockets filled with pay to burn,
With a painted fan and an ivory comb
From foreign towns beyond the foam,
And a golden ring for the girl at home
That waits for the flying-fish sailor."

THOSE familiar with the London stage will recognize the names here called and relish this twentieth century revival of an old theatrical custom. A note preceding this in the London *Spectator* says it was written "to be recited as an epilog at the last performance of Lord Dunsany's play of "If," Saturday, October 29th. The name called in "L'Envoi" shows a courage to jest even at a funeral.

A BALLADE OF THE LAST NIGHT

By Dunsany

From where the turquoise rivers stray
The caravans no longer go
With camels by the mountain way:
The track is all untrodden snow,
Where dawns unseen of travelers glow
Above the precipices sheer.
Harwood has purchased Debureau:
The Pass is closed on Shaldomir.

Miss Gladys Cooper long ago
Left for her Playhouse. Welladay!
Business, or Fate, would have it so.
Miss Titheradge is gone this day.
Like poet's dreams they drift away.
Ainley in Kent will disappear
And lightly with a niblick play.
The Pass is closed on Shaldomir.

The somber Ali turneth gay,
And Winston leaner seems to grow;
Binyon will sing some other lay;
And Caine has left, and Banks also.
Sherbrook, no more Miralda's foe,
Goes hence, and we have only here
The empty trappings of a show.
The Pass is closed on Shaldomir.

L'Envoi

Trotzky! Or whosoe'er to-day
Usurps the place of princes, hear!
For good and all no man shall say—
The Pass is closed on Shaldomir.

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Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Altoona—Bendheim's, 11th Av.
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Asheville—Anthony Bros.
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Rm. 502)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid
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Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—The Union
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Denver—A. T. Lewis & Son
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Av.
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Fort Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
Galveston—Fellman's
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Hartford—86 Pratt St.
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Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Av
Johnstown Pa.—Zang's
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Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lancaster—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co. 302 Main St.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
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Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
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Missoula—Missoula Merc. Co.
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Morristown—G. W. Melick
Muncie—Miller's, 311 S. Walnut St.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St.
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
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New York—22 West 39th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
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Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
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Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Raleigh—Walk-Over Boot Shop
Reading—S. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—S. Sycle, 11 W. Broad
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., op. P. O.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
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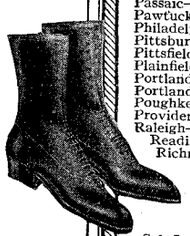

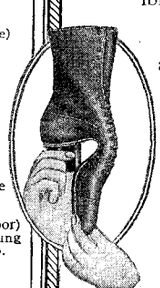

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CHRISTMASTIME! You are thinking hard, carrying bundles, shopping eagerly, to give joy to others. The spirit of happiness is in the air!

You can add to your own happiness and increase your shopping power by thinking now of your feet. Who has served you day in and day out, in all sorts of luck and weather, like your faithful, willing feet? Who might better be remembered now—and for your own comfort and happiness?

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Cantilever Shoes are good looking. Shall you remember your feet and increase your own happiness this Christmas?

In times like these, can you think of any better gifts for some of your friends? Our dealers will furnish orders that you can attach to Christmas cards and slip into any size of envelopes.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"MARTIAL LAW" AGAINST RAILWAY BANDITS

HIGHWAY ROBBERY, common in the good old days when outlaws rode the roads of Merrie England, has cropped up, in an improved and far more lucrative form, in these contemporary United States. Brigands with guns hold up the mails, and nothing heretofore has seemed to stop them. They operate with equal facility in the heart of what we used to consider the Wild West, or in the wilds of the most populous districts of New York and Chicago. Last year the highwaymen took over $6,000,000, usually without getting themselves into any particular trouble, and lately, 1,000 Marines, "expected to act as a little army to keep the mails from being stolen at will," have been supplied by the War Department, with instructions to "shoot to kill." "The orders given by Secretary Denby to the Marines entrusted with guarding the mails read like a passage from a thriller," observes the Louisville *Times*, quoting a part of the Secretary's order, which reads: "When our men go on guard over the mail, that mail must be delivered or there must be a Marine dead at the post of duty." The editor observes:

MAIL ROBBERS, BEWARE!

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Getting the drop is the crucial thing in stories of banditry on the plains and in the cities. But getting the drop is not the deciding point when the Marines are on guard. For the guards are instructed not to recognize the drop. They are to proceed to shoot, as soon as the robber shows his intentions. They are not to put up their hands in any case. Their duty is to fire, regardless.

Positive knowledge that the Marines will do exactly this should go a long way toward discouraging the nerviest of the bandits. Where two Marines are on guard, death for one or more of the robbers is a foregone conclusion. It will be suicidal for bandits to continue to operate.

Possibly a few will be so desperate as to invite certain death. But in the main the bandit is not looking for translation. He is seeking easy money, not a bullet through the heart. Banditry should soon cease to be a popular sport in all cases where the rifle of the Marine is to be brought into play.

Several Mexican editors, taking the cue from our own newspapers, coyly remind us of the time when America was considerably disturbed by banditry to the south of the border. None of the exploits of the Mexican bad men, they hint, measure up to the bold robberies lately carried off by American highway men in our two largest cities. The calling out of the Marines amounted practically to a declaration of martial law, the Cleveland *News* reminds us, and "when martial law is proclaimed in a city, and Federal troops are ordered into the State to restore order, the taking of such military measures is universally accepted as proof that conditions of extraordinary disorder and danger required resort to the extreme remedy. The country is now given to understand, in the same unequivocal manner, that pillaging of the United States mails throughout the country has grown to an extent constituting a dangerous emergency, and demanding extreme measures." As the Cleveland editor observes:

Mail robberies in recent months have been bold, successful and frequent beyond all precedent. Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Bayonne, N. J., and Detroit furnished astounding instances. In Illinois a few nights ago a gang of mail robbers staged a shocking attack on a train, getting little loot but showing complete contempt for law by dynamiting and burning a mail-car and fighting off attack for nearly an hour. On lower Broadway, in the heart of New York city, mail bandits recently helped themselves to registered packages containing more than a million dollars, and got away scot-free—as the mail robbers usually do. Three postal superintendents have now been suspended in consequence of that startling crime—as to which Postmaster-General Hays confesses himself uncertain "whether it was an inside or outside job."

"When robbers haven't anything else to do they amuse themselves by robbing the mails," observes the Milwaukee *Leader*. The same page of one New York newspaper (November 9), contains an account of the reorganization of the New York Post-Office Department, following the million-dollar robbery in the city, followed by the story of the looting of a New York Central train near Paxton, Illinois. Immediately following this story a dispatch from Minneapolis illustrates the versatility of the modern highwayman. "Three robbers," it reads, "entered the Republic State Bank, drove officials and patrons into the vault, and escaped with $15,000 in cash. They fled in an automobile, kept in readiness by a fourth bandit. A few days later, on November 16, to quote the New York *Tribune*:

Roy Gardner, one of the most notorious and daring mail-train robbers in the country, who in the last nineteen months has committed at least four mail robberies, escaped from guards on trains three times, and from the Federal penitentiary at McNeil Island, Tacoma, Wash., last September, was captured here last night, in another robbery attempt, by a mail clerk who took the pistol away from the robber when ordered to throw up his hands.

Herman Inderlied, of Phoenix, who is six feet two inches tall and weighs 215 pounds, is the clerk who captured the desperado. Inderlied was alone in the mail car, which was attached to an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe train in the station due to depart for Los Angeles. Ten minutes before the time of departure Gardner, masked and carrying a pistol, entered the car unobserved by Interlied. The bandit placed his pistol against the clerk's body and ordered him to throw up his hands.

Interlied struck his assailant, took his gun away from him, knocked him down and sat down on him, shouting for help. Marine guards in a nearby mail-car rushed to his aid.

When Gardner was taken to the county jail he gave his name as R. P. Nelson, of Chicago, and warned the Sheriff that he intended to escape.

He admitted his identity to-day when confronted with descriptions sent out at the time of his last escape. He will be sent

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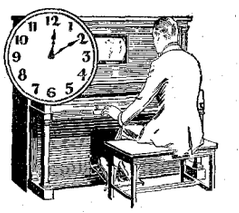

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to Leavenworth, Kan., to finish serving sentences hanging over nim when he escaped.

At the prison to-day Gardner held his hand out to Inderlied and said:

"You haven't got any hard feelings, have you?"

"I've got a wife and child at home," Inderlied replied.

"So have I," responded the prisoner, "and if you had had a gun last night your wife would have been a widow to-day. I never hurt an unarmed man. But next time a gun is stuck against you, you put up your hands—it might not be Roy Gardner behind the gun."

It was announced that Interlied would receive a reward of $7,000 for Gardner's capture. Of this $5,000 is the standing reward offered for the capture of any person attempting to rob the mails, and $2,000 is a special reward offered for Gardner's capture.

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CONVICTED OF MAIL ROBBERY.

"Big Tim" Murphy, a Chicago labor leader, has lately been found guilty of complicity in the $100,000 mail robbery which took place at Pullman, Illinois, last summer.

The Philadelphia *Record*, looking at the revival of banditry in a pessimistic frame of mind, observes:

> Here we are on the eve of the millennium. We have put away the flowing bowl, out of which it was represented that serpents wriggled. We have closed the saloons, where we were told nine-tenths of the crime originated. And what kind of a time are we having? Murder is at least as rife as ever, and probably more common. The burglary insurance companies have had to raise their rates two or three times on account of the increase in the amount of robberies. And after the Postmaster-General had armed all the men who handle the mails, and encouraged them to shoot, the number of mail robberies has increased until it is necessary to put marines on all mail-cars. What is the matter? Possibly we have taken the wrong road to the millennium.

A less sweeping explanation is given by the Indianapolis *Indiana Daily Times*, which thus follows the history of mail-robbing in this country:

> Throughout a long period of years the nation succeeded in protecting its mails from marauders through the prestige of the Government which had been built up in the early days when mails were carried through dangerous territory by pioneers who were as speedy with their weapons and as determined as any of the lawless.
>
> As civilization extended its borders the carrying of the mails became less hazardous and the mail service invited into itself men whose training was less hardy. Concurrently, preparations for the defense for the mails grew less thorough and safety was measured in a way by the reputation the Government had for swiftly punishing those persons who interfered with the post-office functions.
>
> Gradually the post-office authorities and the Federal courts were submerged in the handling of law violations of lesser importance than mail robberies and the popular estimate of their efficiency was weakened.
>
> Ten years ago a criminal hesitated to violate a Federal statute, while he had little compunction about trespassing on State laws. He believed, and had good grounds to believe, that he could not with impunity risk offending the Government. To-day, he knows that there is less likelihood of swift punishment for violation of Federal laws, and in his desperation he is willing to "take a chance" against the Federal authorities as well as those of the States.
>
> The result is a large number of mail robberies which have reached such serious proportions as to justify consideration by the Cabinet of the United States.
>
> United States mails must be protected at all costs.
>
> No longer does it appear that they are exempt from raids merely because they are United States mails.

The situation calls for drastic steps, not only to guard the mails, but also to make it apparent to those who are lawlessly inclined that the United States will never falter in its efforts to bring swift and summary punishment on those who do not respect its insignias.

A writer in the New York *Times*, taking a more general view, observes:

> Now we have with us days to match those of the robber barons and of the Dick Turpins and the beady-eyed Bedouins, who lay in wait for the rich caravans from Sarmacand. The recent order of Postmaster-General Hays, which last week placed armed marines in charge of the trucks carrying registered mail, brings back vividly the days of pirates and buccaneers and knights of the road. It is one of the anomalies of this present-day civilization that despite the millions of dollars spent in the policing of a city like New York, a wagon should be held up within the traditional stone's-throw of a police station and more than $1,000,000 worth of securities taken from the care of the drivers by bandits. The mail-wagon robbery of the night of October 24 in the streets of the Metropolis, which has resulted in an offer of $20,000 for the arrest of the four criminals and the issuing of a four-page circular describing the valuable securities taken, was the largest which has been reported in recent years.
>
> Crime waves of this kind have come and gone, and this one has risen higher, no doubt, because of the general slackness of morals which seems always to come in the wake of war. The same conditions obtain practically in even the more well-ordered parts of Europe, while the situation in some of our Manhattan streets is not unlike that which has overspread darkest Russia. Despite the presence of the uniformed police force, and of detectives innumerable in our large cities, and of nattily upholstered and holstered mounted police in the country, both the Federal Government and private owners are obliged to depend upon their own efforts to keep their trucks from being looted by the modern brigands which infest metropolitan streets and country crossroads.
>
> At a conference last Thursday (November 10), attended by Postmaster Morgan and Chief Inspector W. E. Cochran, the arrangements were made for the safe conduct of mail through the streets of New York in these piping times of peace.
>
> Sixty-five marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard are now on duty with the mail trucks, and before long at least two hundred will be in this warlike duty. Orders have been given for many steel-clad trucks, which will be heavily armored, enough, at least, to deflect ordinary revolver bullets. These vehicles will supplant the present open-work trucks of loose wire, which resemble circus cages. The new type of truck is to be provided with suitable loopholes, or apertures much like those which were put in the walls of the tanks which used to crawl over the enemy trenches and spread terror and machine-gun bullets on every hand. Within each truck will be a marine armed with rifle, and also with revolver, and as partner he will have a clerk equipped with a sawed-off pump shotgun, which is just about as good at short range as a machine-gun, as far as execution is concerned. On the front seat of the present trucks, as there will be in the armored ones, supposed to be ready next week, will be another armed marine, sitting beside a chauffeur who can also reach for a revolver if he needs it. It is planned to have a steel shield on either side of the seat, which can be brought into use in double-quick time if it is needed.
>
> By this arrangement, remarks the writer, the United States mail will have fairly good protection from the local gunmen and thugs as they go through the streets of the largest stronghold of

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CAPTURED AS HE TRIED TO ROB.

Roy Gardner, who is charged with committing at least four mail robberies in the last nineteen months, succumbed to the bare fists of Herman Inderlied, a mail clerk.

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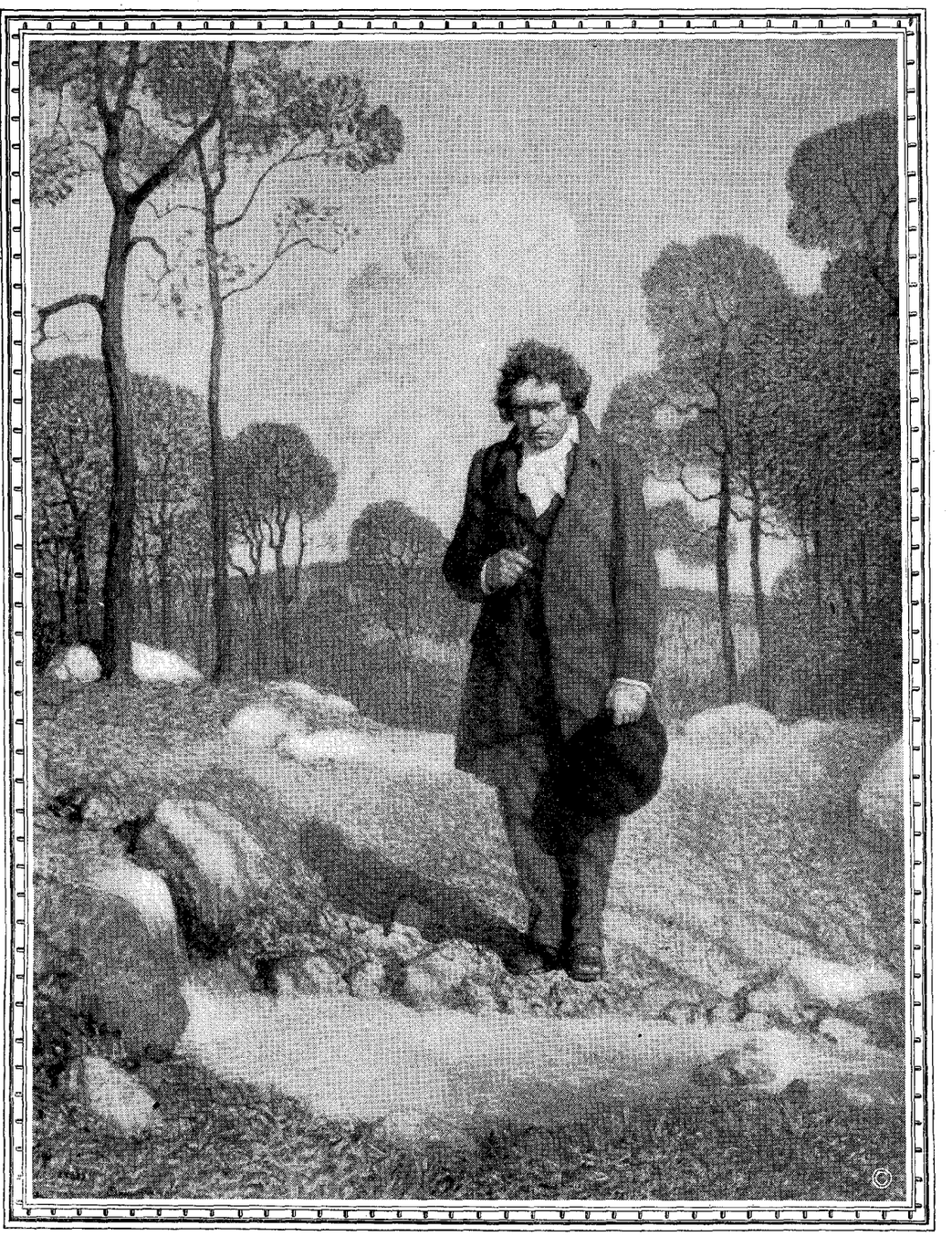
BEETHOVEN and Nature

Painted for the Steinway Collection by N. C. Wyeth



STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

ON the 26th of March, 1827, died Ludwig van Beethoven, of whom it has been said that he was the greatest of all musicians. A generation later was born the Steinway Piano, which is acknowledged to be the greatest of all pianofortes. What a pity it is that the greatest master could not himself have played upon the greatest instrument—that these two could not have been born together! De Pachmann once said: "If Beethoven could hear his compositions played upon a Steinway, he would not know such beauty for his own. Tears of joy would flow from his eyes and run down his cheeks." Though the Steinway was denied Beethoven, it was here in time for Liszt, for Wagner, for Rubinstein. And today, a still greater Steinway than these great men knew, responds to the touch of Paderewski, Rachmaninoff, Hofmann, and their brilliant contemporaries. Such, in fact, are the fortunes of time, that today this Instrument of the Immortals, this piano more perfect than any Beethoven ever dreamed of, can be possessed and played and cherished not only by the few who are the masters of music, but by the many who are its lovers.

Steinway & Sons and their dealers have made it conveniently possible for music lovers to own a Steinway. Prices: $875 and up, plus freight at points distant from New York.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 E. 14th Street, New York

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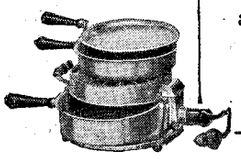
Ever-welcome Gifts!

Tea Ball Tea Pot No. 10473 6 Cups, Nickel Plated, $6.00

Range-type Percolator No. 9193—8 cups. Aluminum, $7.25. Other sizes, $6.25 to $8.25

Traveler's Iron No. 1423, $6.25 (3-lb.)



Grill No. 1400 $12.50

Electric Percolator Set No. 130930, $46.40 Others $23.75 up

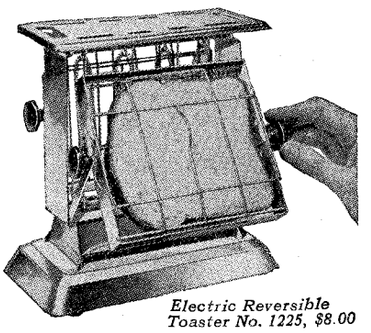
GIFTS that are useful as well as attractive are the ones most heartily appreciated. What woman would not be delighted with a gleaming, graceful, Manning-Bowman reversible electric toaster? Or a shining electric traveling iron—so light in weight it could be carried wherever she might go!

A Manning-Bowman gift is always in good taste—whether you choose a percolator, either electric or range-type, an electric grill, chafing dish, casserole or any of the famous Hotakold bottles, jug sets or carafes.

All Manning-Bowman articles are good-looking and durably constructed. They will give you absolutely satisfactory and dependable service.

For sale at electric shops, department and hardware stores, jewelers and novelty shops. Write us for further information and booklet "K-2."

Means MB Best



Electric Reversible Toaster No. 1225, $8.00

Carafe No. 320, $8.00. Others $7.50 up

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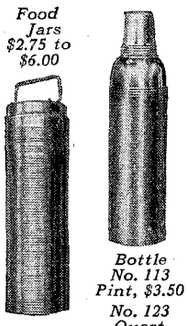
Genuine—made under original Berger patent

Food Jars $2.75 to $6.00



Bottle No. 113 Pint, $3.50 No. 123 Quart $5.00

Pint Boudoir Set No. 151. Nickel Plated, $9.25. In enameled colors and decorated, $11.25 up

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MANNING, BOWMAN & CO., Meriden, Conn.

Makers of Household and Table Appointments in Nickel Plate, Silver Plate, Copper and Aluminum

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

civilization in the world. The truck will be locked fore and aft, and those within can make a strong defense, at least until the police reserves are attracted by the sound of the firing, or the garrison at Governors Island called on for relief. Other antibandit plans are afoot:

Wall Street is taking heed how it sends its stock certificates, its silver and gold about the city. There are revolvers handy for the employees who escort the securities to the safety deposit vaults. Not long ago when the New York Trust Company transferred its assets to a new office, it used heavy trucks with convoys of armed guards and an escort of police. It is said that sharpshooters were stationed near at hand, to pick off any bandits who might suddenly appear upon the scene. This was not in the war zone, but in the heart of a city declared by the present Administration to be the best governed in the world. Leading banks also have arrangements for releasing tear gas, turning loose machine-guns, or deluging maurauders with hot steam, if the emergency comes. The Subtreasury is under the vigilant watch of armed men, and when its riches are sent out into the world they are attended by expert revolver marksmen mounted on motorcycles.

The companies and firms which belong to the Silk Association of the United States are not taking any chances. They put their bales in heavy trucks, which are provided with steel wire doors at both front and back. Some of these trucks also have steps which can be drawn up and hidden when they are in transit. The drivers and their helpers are armed. They have special permits from the authorities for the carrying of revolvers. As the trucks are driven through city streets, and for the most part along highways which lie through thickly populated regions, they seem to belong to the age of licensed violence rather than to this one of high-pressure civilization. Italy in the time of the Renaissance, when dukes and petty princes were attended by bands of well-groomed murderers, might have produced creaking wains of silken bales which had to be so guarded, but there are police in New Jersey and other States through which such processions pass in these days.

There is a New York and Philadelphia motor-truck express company which has carried the convoy system of transporting valuable goods to a high state of efficiency. Sometimes the large manufacturers, who want to keep their goods safe, send two or even three motor trucks in company. Several manufacturers may even combine to make up a caravan which is in charge of armed guards. The express company in question goes further than that, for it makes up a caravan or train of six or seven heavily laden motor trucks and starts them out to Philadelphia in a procession. It would be a foolhardy bunch of bandits who would essay to capture such an argosy of the land as this, for each driver is well armed. The trucks are of about the same power, and, therefore, can be kept at approximately the same speed. Playing around them, sometimes at the side of the road, and more often bringing up the rear, is a swift runabout in which are several guards armed with plenty of revolvers and a short-barreled shotgun or so for good measure. This

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caravan, proceeding on its way, either by day or in the watches of the night, has all the appearance of a great baggage train attached to an army.

HOW LIEUTENANT MACREADY KEPT FIT—EIGHT MILES UP.

AT AN altitude of eight miles, which was that attained by Lieutenant Macready in his record-breaking aeroplane flight in September, there is very little oxygen—only about one-fourth the amount at the earth's surface, and the cold is intense. Mere existence in this thin, icy air is a feat, without counting the ascent as a trial of skill. The power of adjustment to these greatly altered conditions, which a record-breaker must have, and which all aviators do not possess, interests medical men especially, we are told in an editorial by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Without the establishment of "a physiologically endurable environment," which is the fruit of various successful inventions, the most daring and skilful bird-man could not hope to reach altitudes that have now been surmounted, and will ultimately, no doubt, be far surpassed, writes the editor:

To the medically trained who bears in mind the limitations of the human machine at high altitudes, these aeroplane records awaken appreciation of scientific acumen and technical ingenuity in overcoming the handicaps which unaided nature has placed upon man as a flying animal. High altitudes or low barometric pressure are well known to interfere with physiologic functions. What is true of mountain sickness is equally applicable to the other more modern forms of altitude sickness which the balloon and subsequently the aeroplane brought into scientific prominence.

The experts of the Medical Research Laboratory of the War Department's Air Service have pointed out that men differ greatly in their power of adjustment to changes of environment. Hence, it is found that mountain sickness befalls some individuals at a lower, others at a higher altitude; but it is also certain that no one who proceeds beyond a certain elevation—the critical line for him—escapes the malady. An elevation of 10,000 feet, or even less, might provoke it in some; others may escape the symptoms up to 14,000 feet, while only a very few, possest of unusual resisting power, can without much distress venture upward to 19,000 feet. At a height of six miles the content of oxygen in the air has been reduced from approximately 21 per cent. found at sea level to 6 per cent.; at a height of eight miles, reached by Macready, it must be less than 5 per cent. The breathing of an atmosphere containing only 10 per cent. of oxygen, equivalent to an altitude of 19,400 feet, is a venture which only a few possest of unusual resisting power can undertake with any hope of success.

These facts attest the physiologic significance of the devices which have been perfected to supply oxygen successfully in the flights at great altitudes. In addition to the respiratory problems are the perhaps less formidable, but nevertheless immediate needs of conserving body temperature in the cold environment of the higher atmosphere. In this respect, too, the difficulties have been overcome.

The Iron Food for Vitality

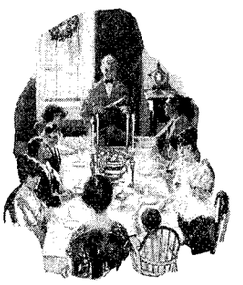
Free

We'll send a free book of 100 luscious raisin recipes to anyone who mails coupon below.

The Ever-ready Dessert

for Busy Days

or when you forget to make one



At Christmas, of Course

Delicious cluster raisins are a part of real Christmas dinner—a healthful and delightful custom that should be extended throughout the year.

The "Iron Dish" for Breakfast

One may get his or her iron daily also in stewed raisins—served as a breakfast dish. Serve plain, with cream or with oatmeal or with dry cereals and cream.

Try this delicious breakfast fruit and you'll have it every day.

KEEP cluster raisins always in the house, ready to serve on a moment's notice. As a luscious dessert when you haven't time to prepare one, or when you simply forget dessert.

You never hear "What, no *dessert?*" when you are so protected. There's never that embarrassment.

The fact is, you'll serve these clusters more often on *request* than in emergencies. For the taste for these delicious fruit-meats was developed back in girl-and-boyhood days.

And everybody likes them. Try and see. Put a bowl on your table and see how soon they go. Let *that* be proof.

Raisins are also a health food, the result of their rich iron content. The system needs but a small bit of iron daily, yet that need *is vital.*

Men need iron for vitality and that lasting energy which enables them to forge ahead in business. Your helpmate burns up energy each day. You can replace it through the food you choose for him. He'll welcome it in luscious cluster raisins.

SUN-MAID RAISINS

Seeded (*seeds removed*); Seedless (*grown without seeds*); Clusters (*on the stem*). At all dealers. Insist on Sun-Maid brand.

100 Recipes Sent Free

We've prepared a valuable book of raisin recipes, which we will send to any woman *free on request.* All are tested so they're sure to work.

Learn through this book, the many ways to use nutritious, healthful raisins.

Always ask for Sun-Maid Raisins, made from California's finest table grapes.

Raisins are 30% cheaper than formerly—see that you get plenty in your foods.

California Associated Raisin Co.

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Please send me copy of your free book, "Sun-Maid Recipes."

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE AMORIST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF

WITH its scenes laid partly in the "Black Country"—the English mining district—and partly in the farm lands which lie along the once turbulent Welsh border, Mr. Francis Brett Young's new novel "The Black Diamond" (Dutton, $2.00) portrays several phases of the life of an English laborer. Born on the edge of a colliery, there where: "The pit-mound stands up black, and over beyond the Stour valley a desert of blackness stretches westward, with smokestacks thronging thick as masts of shipping in a harbor," Abner Fellows, the son of a miner, looked forward to becoming a miner himself as a matter of course. Yet he disliked the underground work, and when his football successes brought him the favor of the chief clerk at the nearby iron-works, he was glad enough to leave the mine. But when he refused an offer of ten pounds, a bribe to let the other side win in the next contest, he lost the easy job which had been his and went back to the mine.

He had to go back, for the money he earned was urgently needed. His own mother had died when he was very little, and his father, John Fellows, had married again. The second wife, Alice, was a girl but little older than Abner himself. An accident at the mine sent his father to the hospital, and he was obliged to support Alice and his little half-brother. Trouble soon began. Youth turns toward youth, and Alice found Abner far more companionable than the middle-aged, drunken husband of whom she was more than a little afraid. But their relations were innocent enough, and if Abner had not won a brooch at a shooting match and given it to Alice, everything would have been all right. But John Fellows came home drunk one night, saw the brooch, and put the worst possible interpretation on the affair. In his drunken fury he would have killed Alice if Abner had not knocked him senseless. Then there was nothing for Abner to do but leave his home. He had long been restless; he had fairly ached for liberty, but now: "He did not know which way to turn; he was dazed by the suddenness with which the freedom so long and so patiently awaited had come to him. In the bewilderment of the moment he could scarcely even realize that it was sweet." And he was destined to keep it but a very little while.

After various adventures on the road, Abner got a job at Mainstone, on the Welsh border, where they were putting in water-works. There he met and took an immediate liking to young George Malpas, who offered him a lodging at Wolfpits, the house where he lived with his pretty young wife Mary and their two small children. For a while, Abner was contented. Then he began to spend his evenings with George at the Pound House, a nearby tavern where there was a pretty barmaid, Susie Hind. He also took to poaching, partly for love of excitement, and this and his affair with Susie earned him the enmity of Badger, the gamekeeper. One night, when they were all more or less intoxicated, a drunken Irishman's insults started a fight which ended when George Malpas and the policeman, Bastard, fell to the floor together, Malpas on top. Bastard did not get up again. He had struck his head violently on the stone floor. He was dead.

Malpas was arrested, charged with manslaughter, convicted, and sent to prison. Abner offered to remain at Wolfpits, to care for the young wife Malpas had deceived and neglected, and for the two children. Malpas declared: "By God, you're the only pal I've got that I can trust!"

So for the second time in his life Abner Fellows found himself responsible for another man's family. He did odd jobs about the house, played with the children, and gave Mary all but a few shillings of his wages. And before many weeks had gone by tongues began to wag. George's mother, old Mrs. Malpas, hated Mary, and blamed her for all his shortcomings. She began the gossip, and others quickly took it up, including the vicar and the vicar's wife, who were angry with Mary because she refused to take a position they offered her, and send her children to the workhouse. Things went from bad to worse. Abner lost his job, and when he found another, the daughter of his employer, a farmer, fell in love with him. He cared nothing for her, but one evening she cried, and he kissed her. Those kisses cost him his place. The story regarding himself and George Malpas's wife was common property now, and he was boycotted.

It reached their ears at last, and they realized that there was this much truth in it; they were in love with each other. They planned to run away together, and then, on the very evening they made their plan, word came that George had been released, and would soon be home. It was, Abner thought, "Like a warning!" And so it presently happened that for the second time in his life he stood looking at a man who lay senseless on the floor, and heard a woman sobbing. And for the second time in his life the bonds that had held him to one place were broken, and he went out into the night, alone. "He was conscious of a strange physical lightness, as though a material load had slipped from his shoulders." And again, his freedom did not last long. When we leave him, he is on the verge of being subjected to a new and very different form of discipline. He had wanted to be free; again and again he had felt: "The restlessness with which his spirit was so familiar; the desire that had come over him in fierce gusts ever since the days of his childhood, the will to be free, to cut all coils and launch out into the life to which he had a right. * * * Breaking free from Mawne and reaching out over these hills, he had merely passed from one prison to another." And always, in one way or another," a woman had been at the bottom of his slavery." He was attractive to women; and that attractiveness was his undoing.

The book has in it little of the mystical element one finds in so much of this author's work. It is a little too long, but it is interesting, and its people are real, if not especially likable. Liquor flows freely through its pages, and is the cause of much of the trouble, both in the Black Country where: "Even tho the fires of the furnaces and factories had been banked down for the holidays they could still smell the heat which had scorched and blackened this volcanic country on every side," or out on those Welsh borders where: "With a sudden fervor unknown in more temperate climes, spring came. The sloes were sprayed with light; the hue of hawthorn twigs paled; in the space of a single week the whole earth broke in a green flame."

PURSUED BY ONE'S PAST

IT is hard, when one has made a position for oneself in the business and social world, accumulated a good deal of money and occupies a public position, to have a man turn up who is cognizant of certain actions in one's past that would best be forgotten. Yet that is the situation in which Mr. Cotherstone of Highmarket finds himself when his new tenant, one Kitely, drops in to the office of Mallalieu and Cotherstone, Builders and Contractors, to pay his rent.

For twenty-five years the firm had been doing business in Highmarket and had won the respect of the inhabitants, so much so that Mallalieu is Mayor of the town and Cotherstone is the Borough Treasurer. Their past seemed safely hidden and in no danger of being revealed that afternoon when Mr. Kitely stopped in. Kitely is a retired detective; on first seeing Cotherstone, the face of the contractor had seemed familiar, but it was not until a day or two later that he remembered having seen his landlord thirty years before when he was being tried at the assizes in Wilchester with his present partner for embezzling the funds of a building society of which they were treasurer and secretary. The opportunity for blackmail is too good to be lost; the firm is prosperous, and Cotherstone's only child is engaged to a promising young man; naturally a father would pay heavily to insure his daughter's happiness, and so Kitely suggests to Cotherstone that he and his partner should confer together and make him an offer for his silence. He will come to the office the next day and hear what they have to say. That night, about ten o'clock, Kitely is found dead in the woods near Cotherstone's house, strangled by a piece of cord drawn tightly about his neck.

There is a young barrister staying in the town named Brereton, who becomes interested in the case and devotes himself to the discovery of the murderer. No one knows of the hold Kitely had over Messrs. Mallalieu and Cotherstone, but certain facts that come to light cause Brereton to wonder where those two gentlemen were at the time Kitely was killed. Then the cord is traced to the house of a mysterious character in the neighborhood, named Harborough who, tho he denies any knowledge of the murder, declines to say where he was at that time and is arrested and held for examination. Further suspicion is attached to him by the fact that he was known to have been in the bank when Kitely was drawing out money on the morning of the fatal day, and more than twenty pounds is found upon him after his arrest. Kitely had a queer old housekeeper, Miss Pett, who is examined, and Brereton, who has undertaken to defend Harborough, begins to think there are suspicious circumstances connected with her.

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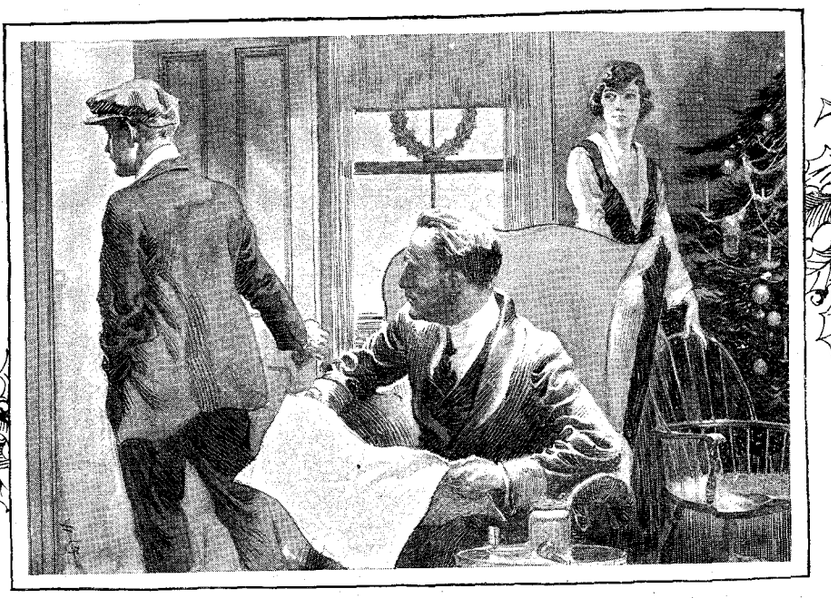

Break down that wall between you and your boy!

That baby whose first smile was directly into your eyes, that toddler who took his first steps with his little hand gripped round your fingers, is he growing away from you?

It is natural that he should outgrow his first complete reliance on your care and love. You and his teachers are constantly urging him to think for himself. More and more he is weighing, judging, making his own conclusions. Each careless rebuff to his natural and spontaneous spirit of investigation cautions him to build a wall of reserve against ridicule. Each misunderstanding of his dreams, his schemes and his enthusiasms builds the wall higher and thicker.

Between the ages of 10 and 20 what boys most need is association with fellows and men of strong character, who understand them and whom they understand. They need to work with them and play with them, seeing the real world as it is, meeting experiences and boy-adventures with them, learning the right way to think and the right way to act.

This is the companionship that more than a half million boys are finding and being developed by in

THE AMERICAN BOY

"The Biggest, Brightest, Best Magazine for Boys in All the World"

It is edited by men who have never lost their understanding of the boy heart. Its stories teach a boy to know himself and trust himself, to understand motives, principles, temptations, to know courage and to use it, to distinguish between the clean and ignoble and to choose the clean, to understand the virtue of unselfishness and to practice it.

Each and every story is written to let boys face a real boy-problem and it teaches them how a regular fellow will meet and solve it. There is nothing preachy about THE AMERICAN BOY. (How boys do hate preaching!) There is nothing namby-pamby or wishy-washy about it. Its articles are instructive, boy-building, man-building, and have an instant power to suggest all that is best and healthiest to a boy.

Each issue is full of sports, as champions play at them; mechanics, that a boy can practice; the great outdoors, which is boyhood's natural element.

Your boy's feet are already on the road leading to somewhere. THE AMERICAN BOY will easily persuade him to walk with you, while he gains the poise and stature of a man.

Right now you are facing the Christmas season. What an opportunity to break down the wall that separates you and your boy. Make him a present of a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN BOY. You'll never make an investment that will pay such large dividends in increased understanding between him and you, nor one that will bring him more hours of genuine enjoyment.

Perhaps there is also some other boy in whom you are interested. Make this a great Christmas for him. Send him THE AMERICAN BOY.

Price Reduced! THE AMERICAN BOY is again $2.00 a year by mail! 20 cents a copy at newsstands. Subscribe for a year, or leave a standing order at your news-dealer's.

THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING COMPANY
No. 272 American Building, Detroit, Mich.

Enclosed find $2.00, for which send THE AMERICAN BOY for one year, beginning with the Christmas, 1921, number, to

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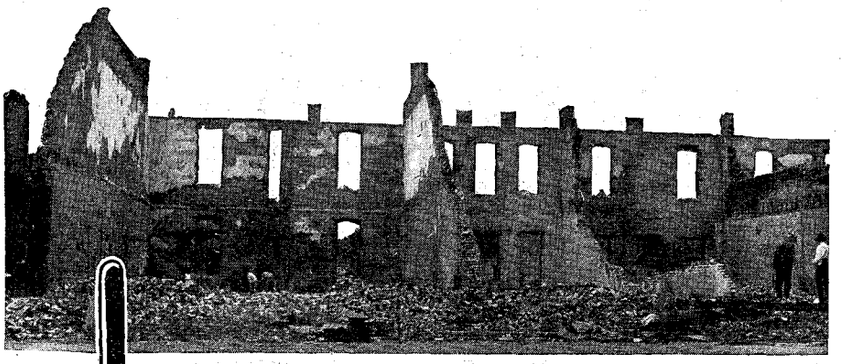

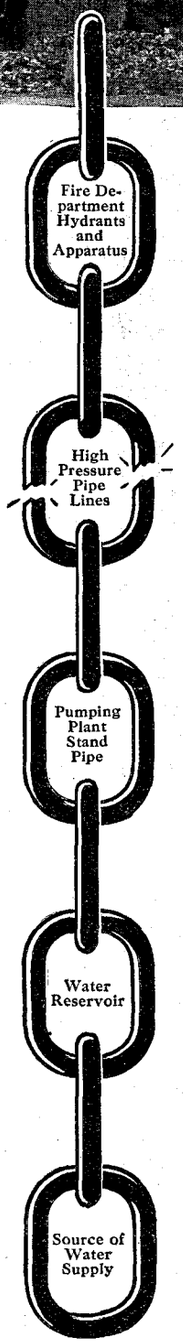

Is there a weak link in *your* town?

In 1912 the town of Russellville, Alabama, spent $16,000 on a cheap substitute for cast iron water pipe. This fall nearly a block of brick buildings was destroyed by a fire that was allowed to burn itself out because *there was not a drop of water in the mains.*

In Russellville's hour of need its waterworks failed. Although equipped with a good water supply, reservoir, standpipe, hydrants and hose, the chain of protection was no stronger than its *weakest link*—the pipe line.

Mr. W. J. Porter, Mayor of Russellville, makes this statement:

"We have been paying the same rate of fire insurance as a town without any waterworks whatever. During the fire, we were unable to secure a gallon of water from our——mains. We have learned our lesson and our new mains will be cast iron."

Forewarned is forearmed—what is underground in *your* town?

The first cast iron pipe was laid 260 years ago—*and is still in use.* Because cast iron rusts only on the surface and resists corrosion, it is the standard material for gas and water mains and for many industrial purposes.

THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU
165 East Erie Street, CHICAGO

CAST IRON PIPE

"Pipe and the Public Welfare"—an illustrated, cloth-bound book—is full of interest. Sent postpaid for 25c.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

It is a case of too many clues, and the barrister realizes that the only way to a solution is to find a motive for the crime. A large reward is offered for the detection of the murderer and, stimulated by this, a clerk of the contractors, who thinks he has got hold of something important, starts upon a tour of inquiry which ultimately discloses to him his employers' secret, but before he has time to take any action he meets with a violent death. Finally Brereton's astuteness reveals the past record of Messrs. Mallalieu and Cotherstone, and they are arrested.

One might think the solution in sight, but the author is above such obvious methods, and there is plenty of incident yet to come. Mallalieu, upon whom suspicion rests most heavily, escapes and his further adventures form the most thrilling part of the book, the climax of which will prove a surprize to many.

"The Borough Treasurer," by J. S. Fletcher (Macmillan $2.00) is a thoroughly enjoyable story and will uphold the author's reputation as one of the best of the present writers of mystery fiction.

IS WAR A BIOLOGICAL NECESSITY?

BY virtue of long service as well as on account of his official position during the Great War, Colonel Frederick Palmer is recognized as the dean of American war correspondents. Twenty-four years have elapsed since he had his baptism of fire in accompanying the Greeks during their disastrous war against the Turks in 1897. In the years between that petty war and the outbreak of the Great War he saw thirteen different nations in battle. His "The Last Shot," a work of fiction, depicting with a startlingly prophetic vision the events that so quickly and unexpectedly followed, was published in the spring of 1914. Frederick Palmer did not approve of war then; still less does he like it now. To his mind it is summed up in the title which he gives his new book, the one real book that every human being has in him out of the experiences of life, the "Folly of Nations." (Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.00).

Specious argument may momentarily obscure, but it never can totally hide the great and simple truths. As old as the eternal hills, the folly and absurdity of war are as plain as fires on the hills. War began when Cain killed Abel. Cain probably had preparedness and Abel had not. Or if Cain had not preparedness he struck his brother a foul blow without any preliminary declaration of war. Modern casuistry would call that "outraged national emotion." That affair of Genesis was settled because Abel was killed outright. If Abel had been merely wounded he would have crawled away to some cave and there would have begun his preparations for revenge by the secret invention of a new form of battle-ax. In due course there would have been a new cause for strife and this time, Abel, having achieved preparedness, would have killed Cain. Thereupon Cain's sons would have seen that their father's mistake had been in giving quarter in the first place. In revenge they would have sought to kill Abel's sons, who in turn would have sought to kill Cain's sons, and so on. There you have Colonel Palmer's four hundred odd pages of

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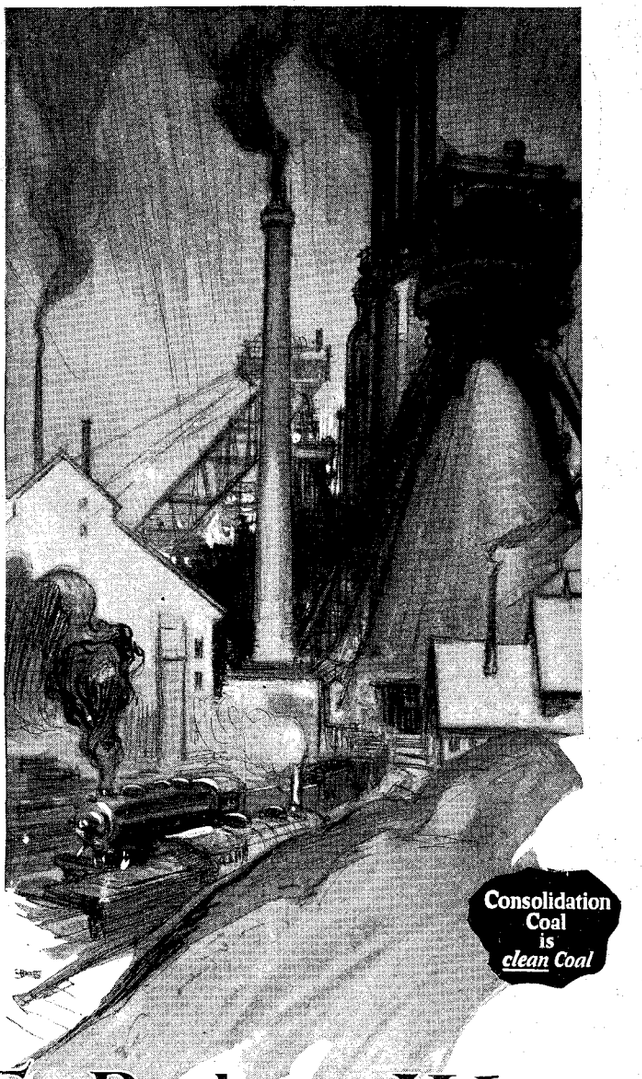
illuminating argument reduced to a primer. Its strength lies in its simplicity.

It was as a youth in his early twenties that Frederick Palmer first began to see war in its true aspect. He had been the lucky one to whom his editor had said: "Go to Greece for the war," and with visions of the glory of witnessing and describing battle in the fabled land where Leonidas fought and Homer sang, he found himself sitting at a café table in Larissa, the little capital of Thessaly. The beginning of the truth was a tall, gaunt, scarred man, who sat silent and observant amid all the boast and clamor. "I knew," writes Palmer, "that he had been at Plevna, in the Soudan, at Majuba Hill, and in the Chilean and Chino-Japanese wars." A platitudinous Greek deputy was extolling war, promising that even defeat would be a benefit, uniting Greece and rousing the national spirit. Then the Soldier of Fortune spoke, thoughtfully, a trifle didactically, not to any one present, but to the distance, possibly to old Olympus. "There are no good wars. All wars are bad wars." Palmer doubted then. But in the days that followed, with the resourceful old soldier of fortune by his side, and in the agony of the Thessalian plain he learned to doubt no more.

Martially, Colonel Palmer sums up the latter part of the nineteenth century as "McAndrew's Epoch." It was the epoch of little wars, of Kitchener and Cecil Rhodes; of Chamberlain and the Jameson Raid; of the jingo Americans who "spread-eagled" about our destiny to overrun the American continent at least as far as Brazil. Kipling was its singer. His "White Man's Burden" encouraged us to our task in the Philippines. In the Filipino rebellion Palmer was one day writing a dispatch in the shade of a mango tree and contemplating the columns of smoke that marked the advance of the American column. Dismally poking about the smoking ashes of his home was a bent, elderly man. To console him the war correspondent sought to convey to him the national purpose of this sweep of soldiery across the land. Its real name was "benevolent assimilation." "We are here to help you—to bring order and progress," explained Palmer. The old man pointed to the ruins of his home. "Do you call that helping us? Is that progress?" It was the idea of progress of the McAndrew Epoch. Kipling, a genius child, who played about the bazaars in the land where two hundred million natives were ruled by a handful of outlanders, "he pictured in the imagery of the East the 'Arabian Nights' wonder of the white man's increasing mastery of material forces, which spread his dominion over the world. 'Soldiers Three' were our regulars who did our fighting for us. 'McAndrew's Hymn' sang the song of our mechanical power, and the 'Soldiers Three' were the policemen serving ruler McAndrew."

The unthinking man in the street contents himself with the reflection that war "always was and always would be." That saves him the trouble of analysis. The cynical man of learning expresses it differently. He concludes that war is a biological necessity. But Colonel Palmer continually returns to the "Why? of the old Greek shepherd whom he found herding his sheep in the midst of the carnage of Thessaly. Rulers have since the dawn of time been using the creeds of the man in the street and the cynical man of learning to further their ends and ambitions. And to what purpose? The effort to attain national power is praiseworthy. "But," says the



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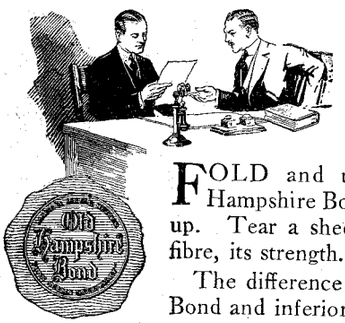

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

militarist, "we would conserve this power through complete military preparedness." William II. of Germany and Napoleon I. both tried this and they failed. Full preparedness has to deal with one element of human nature that does not change; that which makes common cause of all nations against the nation falling victim to the illusion. Full preparedness may win one war and give a good start in another, but until one nation is strong enough to conquer all other nations it will inevitably lead to eventual defeat.

Above all that is so in these days when bravery is a common attribute supported by the common intelligence of all democracies. In former wars even the best drilled and stoutest infantry unit was expected to break when it had suffered a loss of thirty per cent. In the Great War units stood losses of forty, fifty, and sixty per cent. In all armies the reserve officers from offices and shops were as gallant as the professional officers.

The Folly of Nations was based on the old ideas which the events of the last seven years should have exploded. Once it marched to the cry of a false patriotism. The true patriotism, Colonel Palmer holds, means a willingness to fight, if necessary, for relief from wrongs, and with steel if you must, but preferably to fight with everyday actions in peace. The patriotism which holds that, because you are born of a given nationality, you can lick three men of another nationality should have been given its quietus in the World War. It is ridiculous and cheap boasting, and those who indulge in it most freely do not excel in their fortitude under the fire of modern arms. If you think in this old-fashioned way, keep your thoughts to yourself so as not to encourage your potential enemy to disprove your contention; for if he tries, you may be sure that, as you face your first artillery bombardment, your generals will be calling for the superior numbers which to them still remain the prime essential of victory.

THE PATHETIC EGOIST

BEING an egoist is no easy job. There is a great deal of the sad side of life mixed with the natural pleasure, and the price of egoism, like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance.

In Miss Sinclair's latest novel we meet an egoist and come to know his joys and sorrows with a terrifying intimacy. Merciless she is in her exposure, yet there is the kindness of comprehension in the portrait she draws of "Mr. Waddington of Wyck" (Macmillan, $2.50), and again the truth of the French adage that to know all is to pardon all becomes manifest. To be sure, we laugh at Mr. Waddington, as his wife and his friends laugh at him, but we pity him too, as they also pity.

Mr. Waddington has one passion; to be at all times the center of interest, the most charming, intelligent, powerful personality in his world, forever young, forever to be desired, in a word, IT. Most of the time he is satisfied that he is all this, but at times, horrible times, he doubts. As Miss Sinclair explains, he hated to have you catch him in any gesture that was less than noble. Yet there are moments when no one can be noble, even a Waddington of Wyck. And then. . . .

We sense Mr. Waddington before we

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meet him. Miss Sinclair is past master at creating an atmosphere, and in a few swift strokes she sets us in the heart of the Waddington home. An old Tudor house, he refers to it as his "seat" rather than by any other term. His is an old family and the most important in Wyck, all of which is a solemn matter. The things that are not solemn are his wife and his wife's cousin, Ralph, and Barbara—only he does not realize this about Barbara till near the end.

Ralph *was* Mr. Waddington's secretary. Barbara *is* his secretary. Ralph was given to jokes and Mr. Waddington couldn't stand that. Moreover, Ralph tried to write Horatio's book for him. After you get to know Horatio—the whole name is Horatio Bysshe Waddington—you understand about that book.

Barbara has only just come to Lower Wyck Manor, and has not yet met the lord thereof. Mrs. Waddington was an old friend of her mother, but the girl had not met her till she arrived, after the mother's death, to be secretary to Horatio, and companion to Fanny—with the ultimate idea in Fanny's head of adopting the young thing. In the drawing-room, and Fanny, who is herself adorable, had made the room so too, with its tulips in Lowestoft vases, its faded Persian carpet, its air of being lived in, in this room hung Horatio's portrait, revealing him as a large and florid person, handsome, nobly posed, extraordinarily solid, and seemingly absorbed in solemn thought. Barbara stood staring at this portrait, wondering what her host-employer was like, and Fanny finds her staring.

"'Well, what do you think of him?'"

"'I think he's jolly good-looking. . . .' and later, gazing again at the picture, she adds: 'I wonder what he's thinking about?'

"'I used to wonder.'

"'And now you know?'

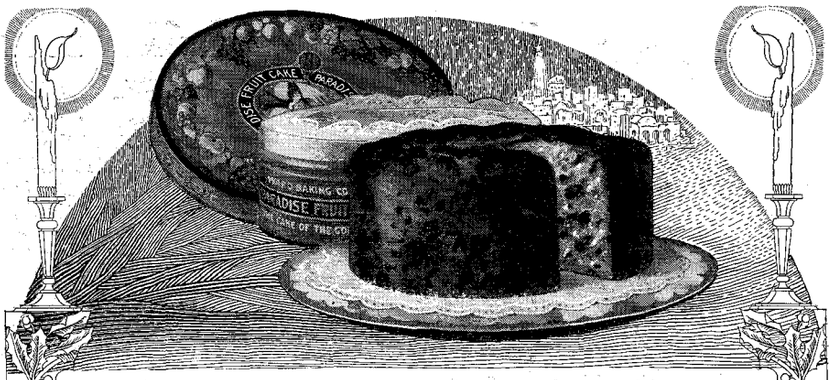
"'Now I know. . . .'"

Yes, she knew. And Ralph, her cousin, knew. And presently Barbara knows too. It was himself. Always himself; solemnly and wonderfully himself.

In the frame of his family—there is a young son, too—we see Mr. Waddington pursuing the pathway of his life. This inner circle regards him with a kind of rapture. "*What* will he do next?" they ask each other, as he emerges from one great scene or another, unabashed at what to a lesser man would have been humiliating failure or the acme of the ridiculous. For he can shield himself behind that colossal self-satisfaction, can always escape from the world as it were into himself. There was, for instance, The League of Liberty. There is a precious scene where Mr. Waddington, for a few awful moments, fears that Sir John Corbett is going to accept the offered chairmanship of the Committee—offered by himself, to be sure, but only in the sure hope of a refusal, for Sir John is a lazy man. In the end Waddington manages to make Sir John see that a tremendous amount of work is involved in being president of the League, and Sir John utterly refuses, suggesting that Waddington himself—yes, it came out perfectly, and Sir John never even guessed.

To be sure, Sir John was telling Lady Corbett as Waddington disappeared up the drive that "any one could see the fellow wanted it for himself. I put him in an awful funk, pretending I was going to take it," but then, Waddington never saw the reverse side of himself, to express it that way.

The League soon comes to smash, but it



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WARD'S PARADISE FRUIT CAKE

Here is Christmas joy for everybody, for guests at your holiday feast, for your friends and relatives at a distance—for your family.

Christmas comes but once a year and on that joyous occasion "WARD'S," the world's greatest bakers, make Paradise Fruit Cake—the last word in the art of cake making.

Only the highest grade materials are used in making Ward's Paradise Fruit Cake. Luscious cherries imported from France, Hawaiian pineapples, choicest nuts of every kind, raisins, butter, eggs, sugar, milk and flour—all perfectly blended and baked into the most delicious cake you ever tasted.

This masterpiece of cake making is put up as befits such a treasure. It is wrapped in glassine paper, and packed in an exquisitely decorated metal box, lined with lace paper and doily. Keeps indefinitely.

Nothing to equal it for the Christmas dinner and an ideal gift for an individual or family. Better than candy for the women folks and more appreciated by men than cigars.

Net weight 5 lbs. Measures more than 10 inches in diameter. Price east of the Mississippi River $5.00. Elsewhere in the United States and Canada $1 additional. At your dealer's or sent, parcel post or express prepaid, on receipt of check or post-office money order. Send your orders to our New York office or, if more convenient, to our nearest bakery.

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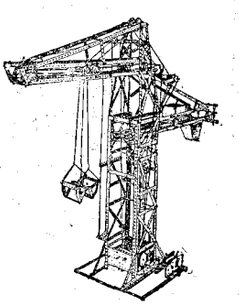

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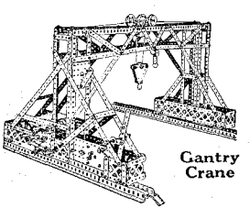
Toy Engineering for Boys

While he is playing with Meccano he is learning to enjoy himself—to think—to concentrate—to observe. The big Book of Instructions which goes with each outfit makes everything clear even to the youngest boy.

"I built them with MECCANO!"



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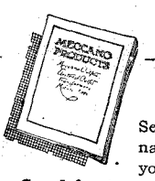
A beautiful book which shows boys how to enjoy every minute of their play hours. Every page is brimful of boy fun and happiness.



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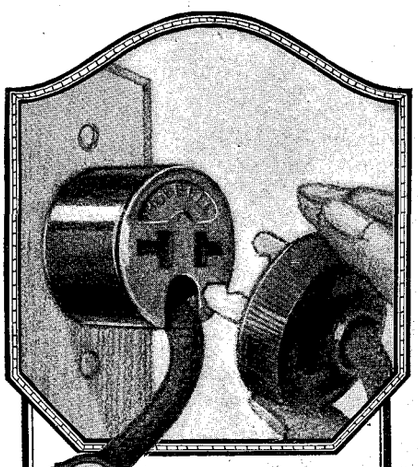

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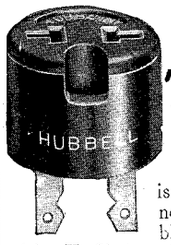

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is just the device needed: a standard bladed cap, equipped with Te-Slots which in turn receive the blades of any other standard cap. A single wall outlet is thus made to serve two or more purposes, with safety and ease.

Ask your dealer to show you the Hubbell Te-Cap; also the Te-Tap-Ten. Each of these specialties, in its neat box, makes a very acceptable gift. Write Dept. J for copies of "What is the Hubbell Te-Tap-Ten?" and "For Milady's Convenience."

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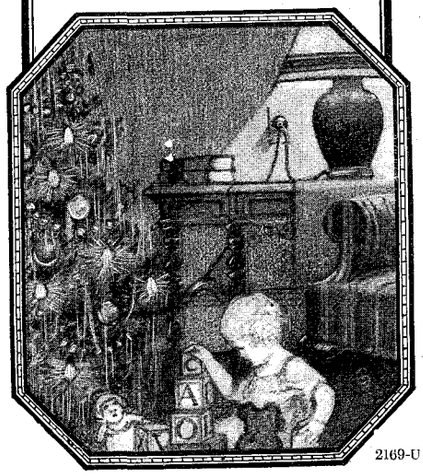

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

was entirely over the heads of the people, or, as Horatio explained it, "It's a bit too big for 'em. They can't grasp it. Sleepy minds. You can't rouse 'em if they won't be roused."

"He emerged from his defeat with an unbroken sense of intellectual superiority."

There follows the remarkable experience with Mrs. Levitt, ending with her slapping him and calling him an old imbecile. That was hard to turn to his advantage, it was difficult there to come away with the noble gesture intact, but he manages it. As Barbara and Ralph have said all along, he is magnificent.

It is hard to choose between the time when he is taken ill, and lies in bliss while the whole household gyrates about him, and even Sir John calls to inquire every day, and the time when he is photographed for his book. Which is the more gloriously Waddingtonian? They are perhaps merely different, but equal. The illness is a sequence to the photographing, since it seizes upon him after severe exposure in being taken out playing in the snow, a sign of his superb, unshaken youth and vigor, but it is complete in itself. And even as the illness came on through the photographs he had taken of himself, so did his last and finest gesture develop because of the illness. For it is during that that he decides that dear little Barbara is in love with him.

And then indeed things are a bit stiff for Mr. Waddington. He has poured out a great man's devotion at the feet of his "little April girl" and she laughs at him:

"Not Mrs. Levitt's laughter, gross with experience. He had borne that without much pain. Girl's laughter it was, young and innocent and pure, and ten times more cruel.

" 'You don't know,' she said, 'you don't know how funny you are,' and left him."

Left him to go to the young Ralph, whom she did love, left him to Fanny, who had seen, who understood—and who felt immensely sorry. As she says afterwards to Barbara:

" 'I was *glad*. I thought: If only he could have one real feeling. If only he could care for something or somebody that wasn't himself. . . . I think he cared for you, Barbara. It wasn't just himself. And I loved him for it."

He wanted to be young, handsome, admired. And he was only laughed at. It was that which made Fanny unhappy, even tho she too laughed at him. For one couldn't help it. And tho he carries things off somehow, and saves himself after a fashion, yet deep down he suffers. It is hard work, bitter work to be an egoist in a world full of people who simply will not take anything seriously.

We leave him on his way to his mother. To her he remains young, and has always been perfect. There he will be healed, and come out again, noble in his forgiveness, great once more in the true Waddington manner.

A LONG WINTER

IF A. S. M. Hutchinson's recent novel, "If Winter Comes" (Little, Brown & Co., $2.00) were not so well written, had it depended upon incident instead of character for its interest, it might be cataloged as a hard-luck story. As it is, the history of Mark Sabre is one of the most poignant in recent fiction, only undurable to the keenly sympathetic reader because of the promise held out in the title. "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" They are the concluding words of Shelley's Ode "To the West Wind," and they serve to sustain the hope that the hero of Mr. Hutchinson's story will win through to happiness.

Mark Sabre's mind is of that rare type that always sees the other man's point of view so clearly and sympathetically that his own convictions sometimes suffer for it. Thoughtful, sensitive and inarticulate, he meditates much upon the inconsistencies and futilities of life, always seeking a solution for its many problems. He is married to a woman the unthinking would pronounce an excellent wife. She is a good housekeeper, she is pretty and well drest, and her conduct is always irreproachable, but she is, nevertheless, a most detestable person, narrow-minded, unintelligent and censorious. Mark's ability to put himself in another's place stands him in good stead in his married life and the allowances he is constantly making for Mabel are astonishing.

Before his marriage there had been another woman in his life, but Nona Holiday had decided in favor of Lord Tybar, handsome, brilliant and engaging, only to discover when too late that those qualities hid a gracelessness (there is no other word for it) that renders her life wretched.

The story of Mark Sabre is one of vicissitudes. He is badly treated by his business firm: his relations with Nona ultimately reach a point where little is needed to precipitate matters, and only the outbreak of the war prevents action on his part. He enlists when the need for men causes the physical test to be less exacting, for he has a weak heart, and he comes back from the front, crippled. The charitable stand he takes concerning a girl and her illegitimate child causes his ostracism, and gives Mabel an opportunity to leave him and sue for a divorce, while later the suicide of the unfortunate girl drags the matter before the public and Mark's name in the dust. A cerebral hemorrhage ensues and a long illness follows, but fate now seems to have done her worst and things begin to brighten. Mabel secures her decree, Lord Tybar is killed, and we leave Mark and Nona with every prospect of happiness before them, tho Mark has destroyed the letter by which his name might have been publicly cleared.

The character-drawing in the book is something remarkable, so clear and so varied. Mark's personality pervades every page and the virtuous but obnoxious Mabel rouses hatred in the most gentle breast, but perhaps Lord Tybar will be longest remembered. Nona describes him thus: "Utterly graceless. Without heart, Marko, without conscience, without morals. . . . He hasn't got any feelings at all. . . . and it simply amuses him to arouse feeling in anybody else. There have been women all the time we've been married and he simply amuses himself with them until he's tired of them and the next one takes his fancy, and he does it quite openly before me, in my house, and tells me what I can't see before my own eyes, just for the love of the suffering he sees it gives me." And this is the man whose gallantry wins him the Victoria Cross, who is mortally wounded leading his men at Arras, and who dies with a message for another woman than his wife on his lips.

The minor characters are no less well done. There is Freddie Perch and his irascible old mother to whom he is devoted and who is devoted to him. Mr. Fargus,

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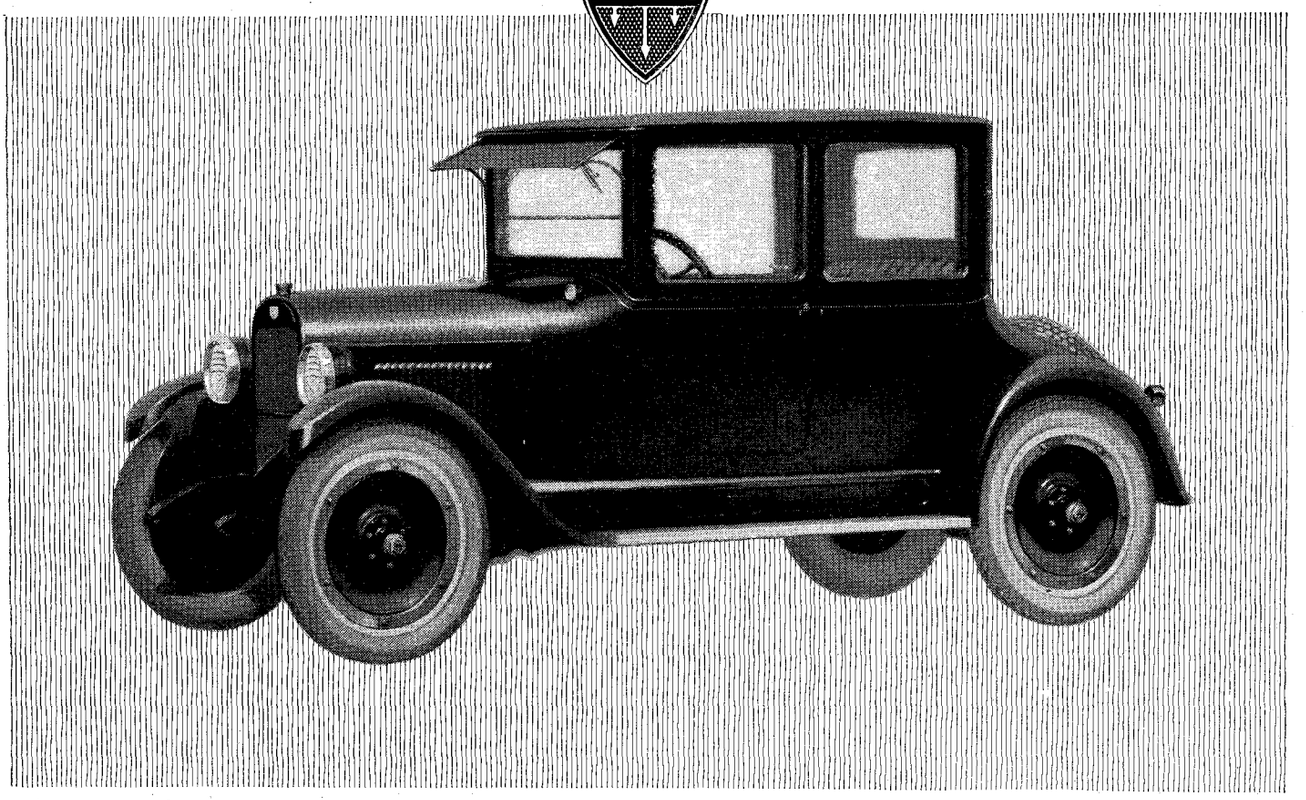

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Parcel compartment behind driver's seat; luggage under rear deck.

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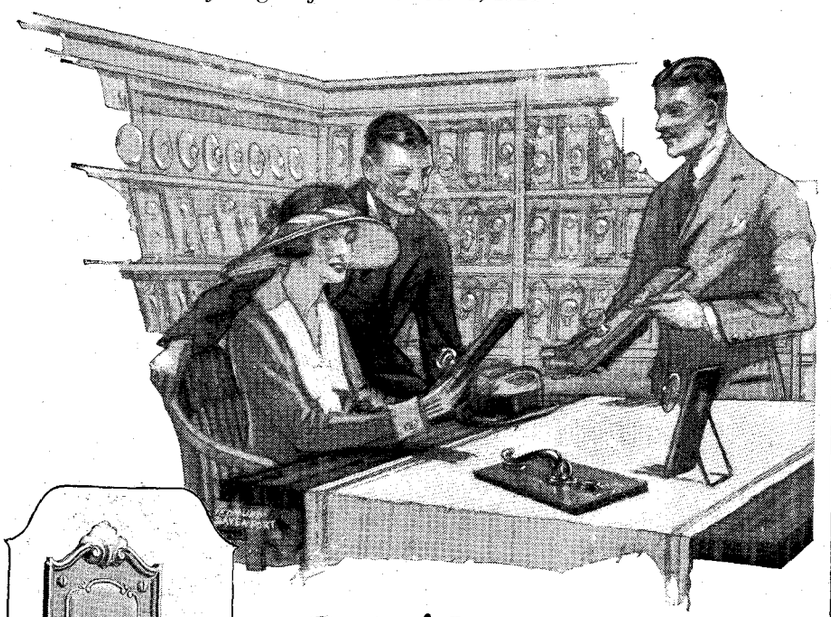

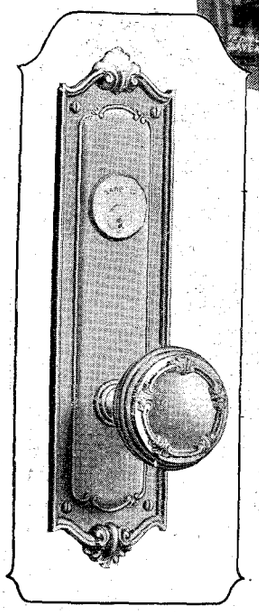

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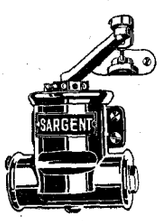

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LOCKS AND HARDWARE

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

with his large wife and six domineering daughters, whose theory of life is "that everybody was placed in life to fulfil a divine purpose and invested with the power to fulfill it." The Reverend Boom Bagshaw, tho he appears but for a moment or two, is such a clear-cut figure as to cause us to regret that, as far as fiction is concerned, we have no Established Church.

It is impossible to help comparing "If Winter Comes" with the many sordid and dismal novels that have for some time defaced American literature. The most successful of these, "Main Street" sinks to its true level when compared with the vicissitudes of Mark Sabre's career. The one is a record of happenings in a dull little town where a shallow and conceited woman finds herself as bored as is usual with those who have no mental resources, and whose character at the end of some years has neither developed nor improved. The other is the story of a high-minded man whose nature, tried in the fire of adversity, emerges triumphant. The book is one of the very best that has recently appeared.

A RIVAL OF THOMAS HARDY

DARTMOOR is Mr. Phillpotts's favorite background for his stories, and in "Orphan Dinah" (Macmillan, $2.00) it is the scene of a tale which shows that the city does not monopolize all the movement of life, but that among the slower-witted rustic population dramatic events often play a part.

Dinah Waycott is the step-daughter of a well-to-do farmer, Ben Bamsey by name, and between the two is a great love that is somewhat trying to his second wife and their daughter Jane, for Dinah is the daughter of Bamsey's first wife by her first husband, and so no kin whatever to the Bamseys. It is the knowledge that such an engagement would please her foster-father that has led Dinah to be "tokened" to Bamsey's son John, but a reluctance to name a date for the marriage has begun to show her that her affection for John is only that of a sister, and that she has made a mistake which fortunately it is not too late to rectify.

Near Buckland village lies Falcon Farm where dwells Joseph Stockman and his daughter Soosie, and the opening of the story finds Stockman expecting two new hands, a horseman and a cowman for, according to himself, he has hitherto lived a most laborious life and must now have relief. Altho in perfect health, he pleads his advanced years as an excuse for not working, and has succeeded in imposing this view of himself upon most of his neighbors. His two men arrive, Thomas Palk, the horseman, and Lawrence Maynard, whose domain is the cow-yard. The latter is the cleverer of the two, and yet it is the slower-witted Palk who first sees a discrepancy between Stockman's benign conversation and his ability to work his men to the utmost. Palk is helped in his clear-sightedness by a growing admiration for Soosie and pity for the thraldom in which she is kept by her father, none the less exacting because lovingly endured.

Little is known concerning Lawrence Maynard in the village of Buckland; Dinah does not get to know him well until after she has broken her engagement with John Bamsey, and it is still later when she

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and Maynard find themselves deeply in love with one another. But there is an obstacle in the way of their marriage. Maynard, it seems, has a wife whom he has not seen for years and, contrary to the usual procedure in story-telling, it is he who realizes the formidableness of this barrier and Dinah who insists that it exists only in his imagination. Where is the man who could resist such arguments? Dinah's reasoning prevails and they lay their plans for a departure for Australia, separately from Buckland, together from a nearby seaport, and marriage as soon as the vessel reaches her destination. But their flight is not so easily accomplished. Altho their plans have been laid with a due regard for secrecy, they have been obliged to communicate by letter, and their correspondence has fallen into the hands of Jane Bamsey. Jealousy and spite do their work, and when Lawrence arrives at Shepherd's Cross, the place of rendezvous in the forest, he is set upon by half a dozen of his neighbors, most of whom are actuated by a desire to save Dinah from disaster. It is something of a surprize to them when she appears and, denouncing them for their stupidity and narrow-mindedness, shows that not only does she know Maynard's history but is convinced of the rightness of her own position towards him. Even the rustic mind perceives that here is no cause for action, and reluctantly Lawrence and Dinah are allowed to depart upon their way to Australia and happiness, a happiness which proves to be perfectly legal, tho they are not aware of it.

The book is full of good characters. The reader rejoices when Soosie and Palk decide to marry and are pleased at old Stockman's dismay at the emancipation of his patient slave. The old bed-ridden huntsman, Enoch Withycombe, is a wonderful personality, full of the wisdom gained by reflection and experience, and the description of his funeral is most striking, with the dead sportsman's master, the huntsman and the whipper-in, and two brace of hounds following the chief mourners. Chaffe the carpenter is another pleasant character, his goodness and piety shining forth mixed with his shrewd observations on life. The author is able to depict these rustic sages without making them appear unnatural in a way, that to my mind, surpasses Hardy. It is a small thing, but yet noticeable that the author puts into the mouths of two Dartmoor men two distinct Americanisms, "pure cussedness" and "up against it." "Orphan Dinah" is a delightful book.

EDUCATION FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

OWEN JOHNSON has taken a step forward in this new book, "The Wasted Generation" (Little, Brown & Co., $2.00). He is not satisfied merely to tell a good story, to build a seller. He has thought over this novel, and felt over it, and he makes the reader go with him in thought and feeling. He is not afraid to write of the war, he approaches various American problems with considerable freedom, he looks at dangers with an open eye.

It is a story of a man of the privileged classes, brought up in the usual way, with the usual school and college training, and turned out with plenty of money and time to do what he likes. He comes from stout New England stock. This is how he puts the matter:

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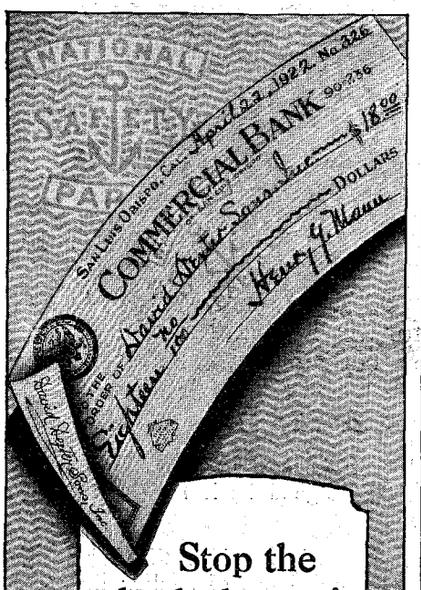

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

could be done was done to make me hate the pursuit of knowledge. I am, indeed, an excellent example of the failure of American education—the failure to provide for the utilization of a developed type. My father and my grandfather and his father before him were brought up to public service as the result of a system of society and education which demanded service of them. What, all at once, has happened to our generation? We have everything to make us leaders . . . yet the only result . . . of our education has been either to divert our unquestioned energy towards a heaping up of material comforts or to make us triflers and dilettanti. . . . It may have been our fault, but I think it was deeper—the fault of national thinking. . . . We are a generation wasted."

These reflections are the outcome of service in France in the Foreign Legion, during a time of recuperation. For this spoiled rich boy, who had been a couple of years in Paris enjoying himself, had been caught in the tremendous enthusiasm of the mobilization and had volunteered. He had weathered two years of warfare, years that had done something to him inwardly as well as outwardly. For the first time in his life he began to think.

Thus thinking it occurred to him to set down, faithfully and truly, all he knew about himself and what his reactions were to the events of his life. He reaches back into the past first to portray himself as he was, and incidentally those who are of his time and place in society, next to give you what he is, and from then he carries you on with him in what develops.

He has been, or has thought himself, in love several times. There was an early episode, a young country miss eager to capture the scion of a rich house—a girl no better than she should be, but whom he idealized and adored with all the fair generosity of youth. That affair was ended by Ben, his older brother, who proved to him that his lady love was not averse from being made love to by himself. David was enraged and hurt, but it had a lasting effect upon him. "From that time forth vulgarity had no part in my life. Milestone number 1."

His next episode was with a young girl, the friend of his sister and the only child of a man of wealth and importance, a fine man. The two had been the best of chums when suddenly friendship changed, with the lad, to love. That ended the happy chumming, for the girl was not ready for love. Their intimacy received a check, their frankness with one another was over. It ends with David's departure for France. And next comes an evil infatuation.

Letty, Madame de Tinquerville, is one of those who do harm for the love of it. She lived an outwardly conventional life, under the mask of a madonna. She had married, as a young girl, a worn-out roué, who had died early in the game. Since then she had fed her love of excitement and power, her furious vanity, at the expense of any one who interested her.

David interested her, and she set out to capture him, a thing laughably easy. Then she proceeded to dominate him.

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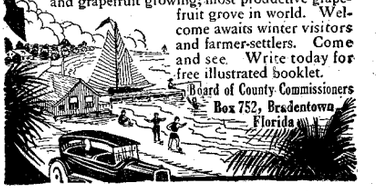

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myself into a life of pleasure and dissipation. . . . I obeyed only the craving for excitement, movement and rapidly succeeding sensations. My old philosophy, simple and proud, yielded to the worldly wisdom of the facile luxury which surrounded me. . . . What had been an orderly, measured mode of life, contemplative, tolerant and good-humored, now became a tumultuous succession of days and nights when every nerve was raw to the exposure. . . . I found myself quick at offense and wincing under the new tortures which she invented each day for the perverse delight of proving to herself how completely she held me in subjection."

The affair drags on, altho David, disillusioned and disgusted, tries to free himself. But always Letty draws him back to her. It is a lie that breaks the thing at last, a lie and jealousy discovering that it had grounds. The scene is well done, but too long to give. A few days later war breaks out and David joins the Legion.

The French background is wonderfully conveyed. Mr. Johnson knows and loves France and he can make us at home with the French and their lovely country. The war is sufficiently suggested. And then, suddenly, David finds himself on the way back to America on a two months' permission, which has been procured for him through the efforts of Mr. Brinsmade, father of the young girl friend whom David had fallen in love with. That early flame has died, however, in the man. In the girl it appears to be coming into being. Brinsmade is eager for the match. He likes David, and he wants a real man for his daughter, a man who can handle the great responsibilities of wealth. As he says

"I said I want you as my son-in-law, David. It's more than that: I want to invest what I've made in a man that counts. I want you with me. I want to feel that when it comes time for me to step out, that I'm passing on the power to count for big things to some leadership I've inspired. . . commerce, science, public affairs. You like a man's job. That's where it lies, and it's our kind that must lead. . ."

David ponders these statements, and feels their effect. But he knows one thing above all, that he must return first and help finish up the job in France, with the French until America comes in, and both already see that America must come in, with his own people after that event.

But there is something waiting for David on the ship. A new experience, a new development. Real love, at last!

Among those who are boarding the ship he perceives a young French woman to whom an old peasant is saying good-by. Both are terribly moved. The old woman cannot summon strength to tear herself away from her mistress, and David, stepping forward, offers his assistance in convoying the poor old mourner back to the dock. The service is accepted. From that moment he cannot free his mind of this young woman, cannot keep his eyes from her. It is love at first sight, tho he does not realize this immediately.

Mr. Johnson has spent himself in painting this passion, which rapidly becomes dominating. There is a mystery about the woman. She is evidently of the aristocracy, yet she travels without attendants, and her name is plebeian. She tries to avoid all intercourse with David, but circumstances gradually work on his side, and in the end it comes to a declaration. He finds that Bernoline (whose first name he has discovered by accident) loves him. But he learns from her that the love is utterly hopeless, and she demands from

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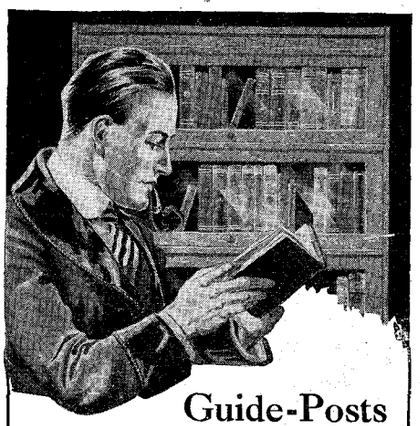

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

him a promise that he will not see her nor try to communicate with her again, after reaching shore. He gives this at last, broken-hearted but unable to refuse her evident terror and despair, as well as the high nobility of her character, which has made him realize that what she does must always be done from the finest motives only, must be the one right thing that is to be done. They separate, he to return to his home in Connecticut, she to go to a convent in the city.

Mr. Johnson uses the time on the ship for other purposes than this love episode, however. He groups together Brinsmade, a socialist named Magnus, David and the French woman, each with their ideas of country, duty, patriotism or humanity, contrasts them with a crowd of careless young Americans returning from one or another sort of service in France, and discusses through these media the future of America; contrasting the devoted love of country so evident in France with the careless attitude of our own countrymen. David, who knows the French love for their country, wishes he could love his own with that same burning passion, to which the girl replies:

"My country has been centuries in the making. In every family some one has died that France might remain France. We are an old race. We have lived together, been proud together, suffered together, a long while. That does not come in a day. . . . Our young men are brought up to think of France as something outside themselves, that must go on, that must live—an ideal that is not selfish. That is what we all feel, from top to bottom. What difference what happens to us, if France remains."

It is toward such a cohesion, such an ideal, that America must march, David feels, and it is toward this that her leaders should strive. Her leaders that must be found, if not in this, the wasted generation, then in the young and coming one. On the other side is the picture of America falling into the hands of our swarming aliens, becoming something featureless, international, confused. For this surging under-force is powerful, and it is a challenge that must be met with something real, something devoted, not with an artificial power. The mere fact that Americans have been leaders will not keep them leaders.

The rest of the book is devoted to the love affair between Bernoline and David, which ends tragically. The mystery that kept them apart is expounded. She has been ravished by a German, and has borne a war child. She is afterwards married to this German, a prisoner, by her brother, and the man is killed. There is no good reason for the departure of Bernoline with her child; it is unlike her character to yield a spiritual victory to the German brute simply because she lacked the physical strength to protect her body from him. However that may be; and it seems unnecessarily melodramatic; David, the war over, returns to his own home and marries Anne, the girl love, Brinsmade's daughter, or is on his way to this when the story closes. The two of them are dedicated to the true service of their country, are linked by real affection and respect, and are suited by an equal inheritance of custom and training to make a success of life.

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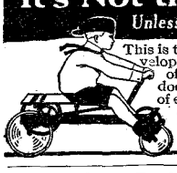

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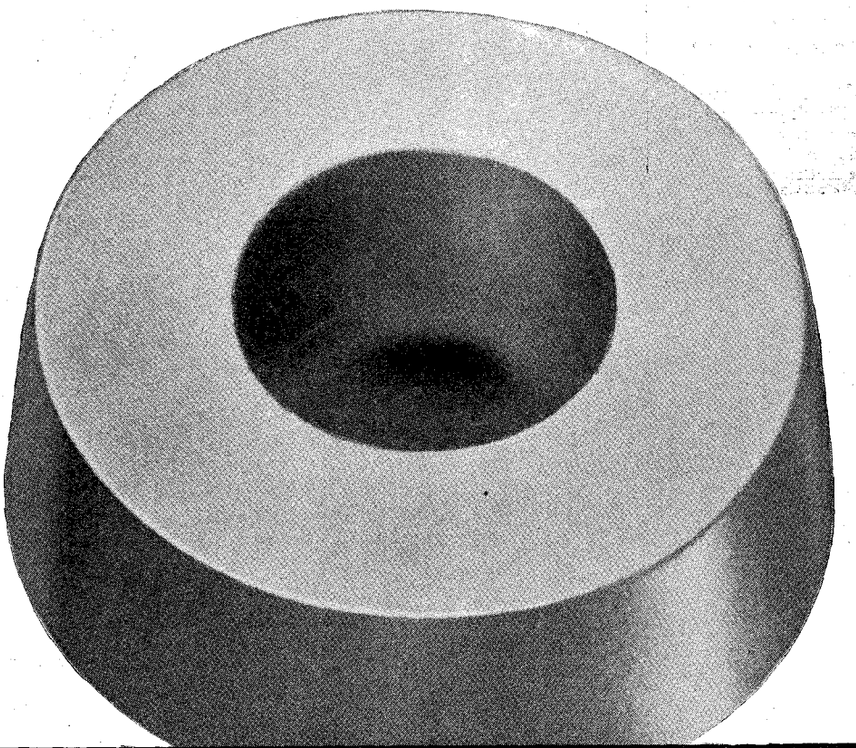

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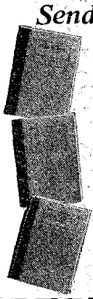

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TO EDUCATE THE NEXT GENERATION AGAINST WAR

(*Continued from page 13*)

and especially coming men and women, as represented by our school children, should carefully study its every document and loyally in every way assist in striving for a satisfactory solution of those problems which mean everything for civilization and world prosperity and happiness. Frankness, honesty and integrity of purpose mean more than all the diplomacy of the ages. May America take this lead and establish a new beacon light for the guidance and welfare of the world.

J. B. A. ROBERTSON, GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA—The Limitation of Armament Conference in Washington will accomplish through its deliberations the most thorough, illuminating, and practical survey of the past development and future progress of our civilization that can ever be achieved. This study of the history and discussion of the future of the nations and the peoples of the world is of such vital importance that the proceedings of the Conference should be read and reviewed as a part of the daily course in all our schools, colleges and universities in order that the rising generation may be fully educated upon the cost and folly of war.

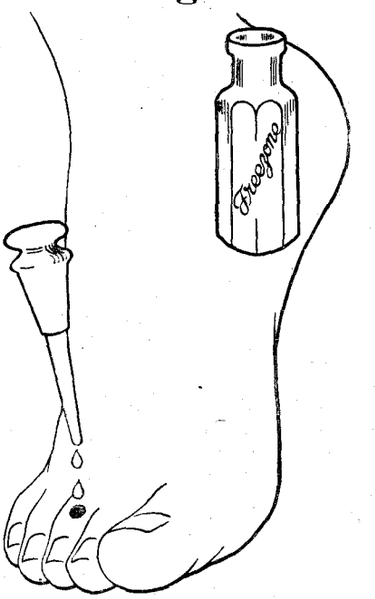
PAT M. NEFF, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS—The history that is now being made by the Disarmament Conference at Washington will be frequently referred to by writers, speakers and thinkers for generations to come. It constitutes an epoch-making milepost that ineffacably marks the march of man. The students of to-day who are to be the men and women of to-morrow should have as a part of their daily curriculum the detailed proceedings of this world-wide Conference now assembled in our country, as it seeks to turn the tide of civilization away from the war-wrecked shores of the past.

MOUNTAIN STATES

JOS. M. DIXON, GOVERNOR OF MONTANA—The Disarmament Conference marks a mile-stone in world history. Upon its success or failure largely depends the permanency or failure of the present social order. The last number of THE LITERARY DIGEST was a veritable treasure-house of information regarding the scope and possibilities of this historic international Conference. The public schools and colleges of the country can perform no greater service to the nation than that of giving courses, during the sitting of the Washington Conference, to their students regarding the great questions involved. If we can fully impress upon the minds of these young people the tremendous danger involved and the impelling necessity for world disarmament, the possibility of future war will be greatly reduced.

D. W. DAVIS, GOVERNOR OF IDAHO—It will be my pleasure and privilege to request our Department of Education to follow out the forward-looking and statesman-like suggestion of the Governor of Massachusetts. We need more thoughtful and constructive educational suggestions such as this to truly build the intellects of our future citizens. There is an astonishing lack of sound ipformation among our citizens of the political and economic history of the world. Should the true situation be spread before the boys and girls to-day there would dawn a better to-morrow, because the dominating char-

Corns
Lift Right Off



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acteristic of the average citizen is his desire for betterment.

ROBERT D. CAREY, GOVERNOR OF WYOMING—The history of the Disarmament Conference should be imprest upon the minds of the school children of America. The United States leads in a movement that promises more for the peace of the world than any gathering of statesmen since the dawn of history. Through our Educational Department I have requested that the schools of Wyoming shall study every phase of the Conference, from its inception to final adjournment. With the minds of the students of the nation focused upon the proceedings of the Conference, the chief actors will feel a keener incentive to make their conclusions conform to the dominant will of the peoples of the earth. Wyoming is for disarmament and the peace of the world.

OLIVER H. SHOUP, GOVERNOR OF COLORADO—We can conceive no better way to train the citizens of to-morrow for the discharge of their most important duties than by encouraging their study of the proceedings in Washington at the great Conference. While the program laid down was to many a complete surprize and is far-reaching in its effect, yet we believe if consistently carried out it will be the foundation of a permanent peace that will be world-wide for all time to come.

MERRITT C. MECHEM, GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO—I think it vitally important to instruct the youth of the country relative to the great historical event now transpiring at the Washington Disarmament Conference. America contributed her mighty strength and influence to make the world safe for humanity. America is now taking the lead in the demand for reduction of war machinery, and our children should be helped to understand thoroughly what is being done to prevent a recurrence of the horrible world tragedy we are now emerging from.

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL, GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA—Regardless of its outcome, the Armament Conference is of such tremendous importance to the future welfare of the young people of America that they should take advantage of every possible opportunity to follow the proceedings in detail. What the ultimate outcome is to be depends largely on their intelligent understanding of the problems now being discust and their appreciation of the tremendous issues involved. Upon their shoulders will fall the responsibility of carrying out to its logical conclusion any agreement that may be reached, or the terrible burdens which a continuation of the present race for sea power will necessitate if unchecked.

CHARLES R. MABEY, GOVERNOR OF UTAH—The Disarmament Conference now in session constitutes a landmark in human progress, the significance of which cannot yet be conceived. By all means let us study earnestly its deliberations that understanding among all peoples may be the result. Not only should the course of the Conference be closely observed by those of mature age, but it is essential to posterity that the youth of the nation comprehend the full meaning and purposes of the gathering. With such a basis of familiarity they will best be prepared to perpetuate and bring to complete materialization the aims and ideas now being proposed.

EMMET D. BOYLE, GOVERNOR OF NEVADA—I heartily approve your suggestion that the

TO CLEAN the teeth is one thing. To clean them in the complete assurance that no shedding bristles will invite discomfort or possible danger is quite another matter. To render this double service *unfailingly* is the distinctive duty so cheerfully assumed, so competently discharged, by
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every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!
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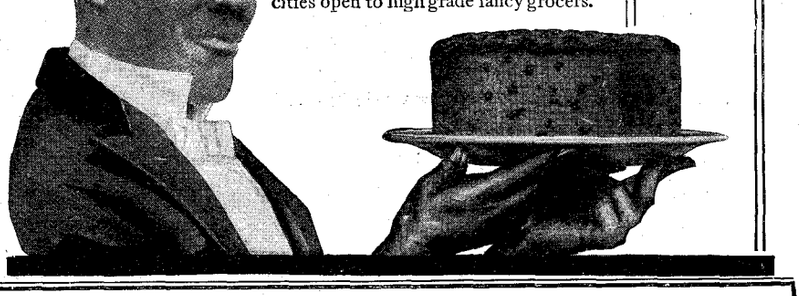

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'Phoning Irritates Your Trouble Zone

BUSY Americans! Always talking, selling 'phoning, dictating, singing, lecturing! No wonder our voices get husky and "tired." Nature never intended throats to do so much work without *extra* protection. Take a few Luden's every day to soothe irritation of the "trouble zone."

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(46)

TO EDUCATE THE NEXT GENERATION AGAINST WAR

(*Continued*)

school children study contemporary history in the making of the Arms Conference. The movement is an educative one and should extend to the children upon whose intelligence and sense of justice the future of the nation rests. As Roger Williams said, it is a pity they did not save some before they killed so many.

PACIFIC STATES

LOUIS F. HART, GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON—It is preposterous to think that disarmament, if possible at all, can be accomplished in a day, for reckoning in terms of centuries, the present Conference is but an atom of time. Strife has continued incessantly between individuals since Cain killed Abel, and between nations almost since the birth of government, and each succeeding war has been more terrible and devastating than the one before. Some new life-destroying instrument has been produced in each new struggle. There is much truth in the argument that human nature will have to undergo a change before war can be eliminated. It does not follow, however, that human beings can not agree among themselves to restrain their passions to the utmost. The "gun-toter" of to-day is a criminal, but in the earlier days of the nation even the most protected citizen carried arms. Human nature has changed in this respect, and largely through education of the fact that "It does not pay." A beginning has been made, a bold, fearless step, such as an unselfish nation like the United States might be expected to take, but after all its greatest value is educational—the problem remains for future generations. By all means let the children of the land study closely the Disarmament Conference.

BEN W. OLCOTT, GOVERNOR OF OREGON.—In an epoch-making document, Mr. Hughes has turned over the leaf to a new era. If success is achieved at the Disarmament Conference, as it now appears it shall be, history will hold no record of achievement for world good comparable to it. Consequently history may hold nothing more vital for the study of our youths and all citizens than the progressive steps of this gathering. May the eyes of our future home-makers and nation-makers be opened to the great trust tomorrow will repose in them. It may be ours to will that there shall be no more wars. It will be theirs to keep forever sacred and inviolate that pledge of their ancestors.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA—Never before in the history of the world has a limited group of men been given an opportunity to relieve a war-weary world of the awful burdens of destructive warfare. Never before has it been possible to relieve the mothers, the children and the toilers of the world of the heartaches, the heart-breaks, the want and misery and slighted education, the almost unbearable taxes, and other economic sacrifices brought on by war. May we not pray that God will guide aright all those who participate in the proceedings of the great Disarmament Congress now in session in Washington? In my judgment it will be good for the future of the Republic if all school children give earnest study to the proceedings.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

WHEN LUMINOUS DIALS DON'T SHINE

FOR some years luminous watch-dials have been on the market, the luminosity being not produced by any salt of radium, as is commonly supposed, but usually by a salt of a more common metal. It has hitherto been supposed that all that was needed to cause the figures on these dials to become luminous was absolute darkness. However, this is contradicted by a curious observation made by a traveler in Europe. Having just bought a new watch with a luminous dial, he took it out in the first tunnel he came to. To his astonishment the dial remained entirely dark, and this was the case in all the other tunnels through which he passed. He determined to send it back as defective, as soon as he reached his journey's end. However, when night fell, while the train was still above ground and the porter turned off the lights in the car, he was astonished to see the figures on the dial blaze brilliantly forth. This observation led to experiments with other watches having luminous dials, and it was found that at a distance of twenty feet under the surface of the earth all lost their radiance. Experiment has demonstrated that the humidity of the air in the tunnel is not responsible.

These facts appeared in *Kosmos* (Stuttgart) and roused great interest throughout Germany, many letters commenting upon it being received by the editors. In the June number they acknowledge these and explain the probable reason, substantially, as follows:

There is, as a matter of fact, no need of making an effort to explain the matter by forcibly twisting the laws of physics. Those of physiology offer a more logical explanation. When one goes from outdoors, that is from full daylight, into a perfectly dark room, from five to twenty minutes, according to the degree of the light-fatigue of the eye, must elapse before the eye becomes capable of perceiving faint impressions of light such as come, for example, from small cracks in the door or from "phosphorescent" luminous substances. As we commonly say, the eye must become accustomed to the dark. If, however, one remains for a while in a room illuminated with ordinary artificial light before going into the room which is entirely dark, the sensitiveness of the eye to feeble impressions of light appears at once, or after a very short time. This is due to the immense difference of intensity between daylight and our sources of artificial light, and also to the fact that daylight contains very intense light of all wave lengths from violet to red. On this account the receiving eye is fatigued with respect to red and yellow after being in an artificially lighted room for some time, but only slightly to green and blue, which are the chief rays emitted by phosphorescent substances. Thus we see why the watch-dial failed to shine during the brief ride through the tunnel but was on the job at night.

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KIMBALL products, now serving a Nation of Music Lovers, include—

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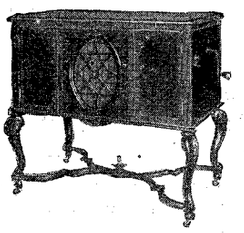

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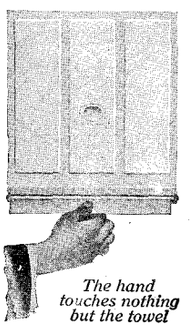

The hand touches nothing but the towel

For washing avails but little in a case like this. But such a condition need not exist in schools when at minimum cost the lavatories can be equipped with

ONLIWON Paper Towels
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These towels are served *just one at a time* from a dust-proof cabinet that locks securely to prevent waste and careless handling.

ONLIWON Towels are extra large and being served folded are doubly absorbent and firm.

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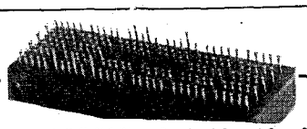

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

PRICES, WAGES, INTEREST AND RENT

THAT one of the great hindrances to a return to normal levels of business activity is the mal-adjustment between prices of different commodities, was noted in these columns last week. The New York Trust Company, in its current *Index*, adds that the inequalities between the four basic economic factors, production, labor, capital and returns of real estate form an extremely important factor in the situation. Prices, wages, interest and rents must, we are told, come into a closer relation before there will exist a substantial and permanent basis for business activity. It is apparent from the New York Trust Company's chart here reproduced, that while wholesale commodity prices "reached the highest peak of inflation, they have also, relatively to their rise, gone through the greatest degree of deflation." It is a matter of common knowledge that retail prices have not come down to anything like the extent that wholesale prices have, a point strongly emphasized in a recent speech by that great employer of labor, Judge Gary. Wages, on the other hand, it will be noted, have suffered the least deflation of all. Interest did not advance to the heights which were attained by commodities and wages and the after-war readjustment has brought it the nearest of any of these four factors to the pre-war level. The chart at the bottom of this page is further explained by *The Index* as follows:

The index of commodities [wholesale prices] is that of the United States Bureau of Labor.

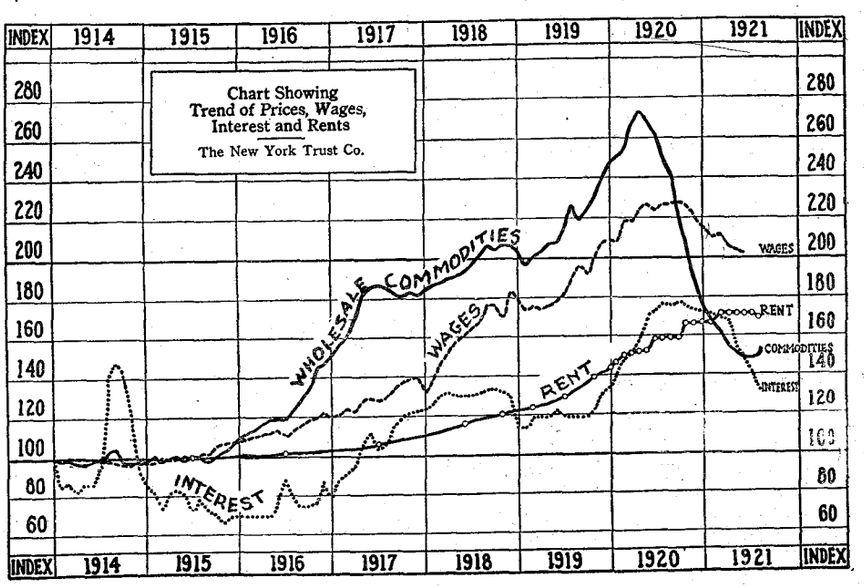
The wage index is that compiled by the New York State Industrial Commission on returns from factories employing approximately 500,000 men and women.

The interest index has been compiled by taking the monthly average of the weekly high and low rates on 60- to 90-day commercial paper. The base represents the average for the years 1911 to 1915. It happens, however, that the July, 1914, rate is approximately the same as this average. The trend here plotted seems to afford an accurate picture of fluctuation in price of capital.

The rent index covers only house rents, as no returns on commercial, industrial or farm rents were available. It is the housing item compiled in the cost of living index by the National Industrial Conference Board, and the base used is July, 1914. In fact, the base used for all four indices is approximately the same, namely, June or July, 1914, which puts them on a comparable basis.

A GOVERNMENT WARNING TO INVESTORS—American investors have been warned by the watchful Department of Commence to be very careful in purchasing foreign bonds payable in depreciated currencies. Certain concerns in this country are said to be offering national, municipal, and industrial issues exprest in such currencies, calling attention to the possibility of the investor realizing enormous profits. Most of these issues, it seems, are payable in the currencies of Germany, Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary. As the warning is further summarized in a New York *Journal of Commerce* dispatch from Washington:

In some cases the prices at which these securities are offered are unduly high in view of the actual exchange rate of the given currency. There have been instances where there has been great disparity between the sale price of the advertised securities in terms of dollar and the price at which they could be purchased with American money in the foreign country.



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Twenty-five little baby bodies in a garbage cart

THE cart creaks and stops in front of the hospital. The twenty-five baby bodies are loaded in.

Tomorrow, while you sit at dinner, the cart will stop again and twenty-five more baby bodies will be loaded in—

The next day there will be twenty-five more. And so on . . . twenty-five . . . twenty-five . . . until Spring comes in Russia and there are no more babies in that town . . .

And once a day the garbage cart called, creaking, and stopped for its ghastly load.

"You Could Hear the Children Crying Two Blocks Away"

says Anna Haines who, for more than a year has represented the Quakers over there. "A steady wail that kept up like a moan, all the time growing louder as we got nearer. The nurses could do nothing except to go around every morning and separate the ones that were going to die from the others; and they went around at different times and felt them to see if they were cold, and took them out . . ."

Fifteen Million Are Starving to Death in Russia

In hundreds of cities and towns scenes like the one described above are enacted every day. Men, women, and children—*millions dying*.

They are asking for $5,000,000—every cent of it to be spent in this country for the most necessary articles of food.

How Many Will You Feed?

Ten dollars will save ten lives for a month.

A hundred dollars will save a hundred lives for a month.

A thousand dollars will save a thousand lives for a month.

The cart creaks and stops; you can hear it creak. Between the rich courses at your dinner table you can hear it creak. And the little bodies are carried out.

In God's name let us do what we can

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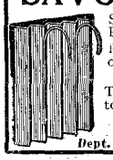

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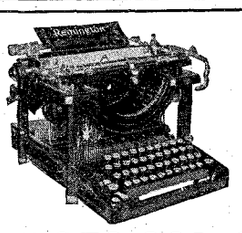

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Worth Believing In.—"Do you really believe in heredity?"

"Most certainly I do. That is how I came into all my money!"—*London Mail.*

Where They Show It.—"We women bear pain better than men."

"Who told you that? Your doctor?"

"No, my shoemaker." — *Karikaturen* (*Christiania*).

Up-to-Date.—MOTHER (reading fairy-story)—"And when they had walked a great distance they came upon a woodchopper."

HAROLD—"I know! It's the Kaiser!"—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

The Young Genius.—MOTHER—"Willie, how is it that no matter how quiet and peaceful things are, as soon as you appear on the scene trouble begins?"

WILLIE—"I guess it's just a gift, mother."—*Life.*

Everybody In.—"Auto for Every 5½ Persons in Los Angeles."—Headline, the *New York Sun.*

The ½ persons are pedestrians who have been run over at least once.—*Detroit Motor News.*

An Arizona Ultimatum.—Judge Perry yesterday assessed a Phoenix speeder ten dollars. Those birds must learn that it don't pay to come over here and burn the coating off our new pavements.—*Tempe* (*Ariz.*) *News.*

Forearmed.—THE SECRETARY—"This speech may get you into trouble."

THE HONORABLE—"Then you had better prepare a statement saying that I was misquoted by the newspapers."—*The Christian Register*, (*Boston*).

Long-Distance Shooting.—The new night-watchman at the observatory was watching some one using the big telescope. Just then a star fell. "Begorra," he said to himself, "that felly sure is a crack shot."—*Toronto Goblin.*

His Great Regret.—NEW OFFICE BOY—"A man called here to thrash you a few minutes ago."

EDITOR—"What did you say to him?"

NEW OFFICE BOY—"I told him I was sorry you weren't in."—*Chicago Herald and Examiner.*

Making Them Useful.—TRAVELER—"It's a nuisance—these trains are always late."

RESOURCEFUL CONDUCTOR—"But, my dear sir, what would be the use of the waiting-rooms if they were on time?"—*Numero* (*Turin*).

Our Versatile President.—"President Harding has taken the bull by the horns with admirable skill, and simultaneously he may be able to forge this rainbow of peace into a real shearing knife, and then use the knife to cut down the naval appropriations and the taxes."—*Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions* (*New York*).

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 16.—Nearly 700 Moplah rebels are killed, and one British officer and three men are killed and 34 are wounded, in an attack by the rebels on the Pandikkag Post in India.

Belfast Unionists in three meetings emphatically protest against the British Cabinet's treatment of Ulster.

November 17.—By an overwhelming vote the Unionist Party, in session at Liverpool, endorses the British Government's policy in its effort to bring about peace in Ireland.

Four policemen are killed and 30 seriously injured in an uprising by the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, the Hindu non-cooperationist leader, when the Prince of Wales arrives in Bombay to begin his tour of India. The rest of the population accords the Prince a tumultuous welcome.

Jugo-Slavia denies before the Council of the League of Nations that Jugo-Slav troops have invaded Albanian territory contrary to the terms of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

November 18.—The British Government issues orders suspending all construction work on the four new super-Hood battle cruisers, as the first step towards naval armament reduction.

Thirteen Mexican revolutionists are killed in battle and four more executed after summary court-martial near Algagones, in Lower California.

A new state bank is opened in Moscow by the Soviet government. It is announced that 3 per cent. interest will be paid on current accounts, and 5 per cent. on time deposits.

November 19.—The British Labor Party issues a manifesto promising support of any steps necessary to make the American proposals for naval armament reduction effective, and calls for the extension of the proposals to all forms of armament. The manifesto also asks for the non-renewal of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan.

November 20.—Renewal of the outbreaks in Bombay by the non-cooperationists is reported in advices to London, and Mahatma Gandhi, their leader, is said to be trying to quell the rioters.

November 21.—A hunger riot breaks out in Berlin, large crowds of men and women raiding provision shops and demanding relief from the high cost of living.

November 22.—Twenty-one persons are killed and scores wounded in an outburst of rioting in Belfast coincident with the assumption by the North Ireland Parliament of control of Ulster's local affairs in accordance with the Home Rule Act under the recently signed order-in-council.

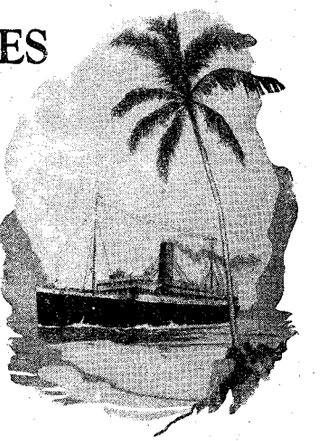
The bethrothal of Princess Mary of England, only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, to Viscount Lascelles is announced by the King.

The German Government officially denies the charges of Premier Briand, of France, in his address before the Washington Conference that the German police forces and the Reichswehr constitute a nucleus for a future German army.

DOMESTIC

November 16.—Dr. Alfred Sze presents to the Armament Conference China's demands for recognition of her territorial integrity throughout her geo-

WEST INDIES CRUISES



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Go to these geographically near but romantically distant lands, on board the White Star Liner *Megantic*. As on a private yacht, these cruises are conducted with the utmost luxury, perfection of detail in service, beautiful and restfully conducted trips ashore, and with every health-giving advantage. The Itinerary: From New York to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Nassau, and (on the third cruise) Bermuda. First Cruise, January 17. Second Cruise, February 18. Third Cruise, March 20. White Star service known the world over as the utmost in ocean comfort. No passports required.

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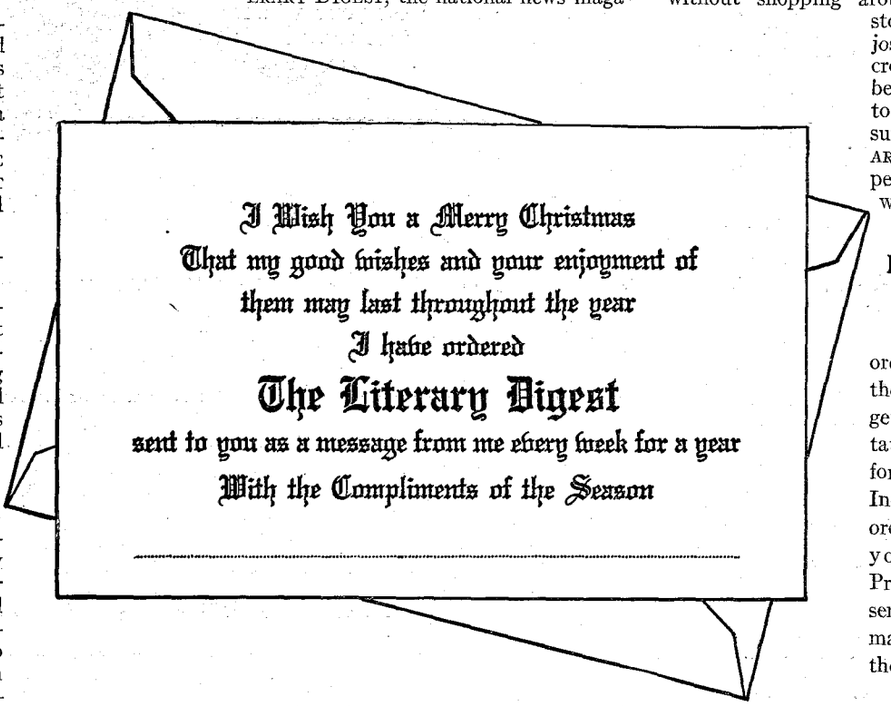
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For your son, daughter, niece, nephew or cousin at college; the relative in some distant city; the stenographer and bookkeeper at the office; the clerk, salesman, saleswoman or heads of departments at the store; the special customers or clients that should be remembered, or the old friend or relative who by reason of advanced age or infirmity is no longer in active life, but who still wishes to know what's going on, there is scarcely anything that you could send as a holiday gift that is more sensible and that would represent so much genuine and long-continued satisfaction to the recipient as a year's subscription to THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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Some of our subscribers send THE DIGEST to their clergymen, their doctors and dentists, the trained nurse that has served in the family. Maybe there is some friend you haven't heard from in years whom you would like to remind of your existence and who would feel complimented to be remembered after so long an interval of silence.

There is no one thing you could select that would be more appealing or more appropriate as a gift to any man or woman of intelligence than THE LITERARY DIGEST, the national news magazine that offers a complete, well-balanced and broad-minded presentation of the world's events and the opinions of the world's press. To tell you the merits of THE DIGEST is superfluous.

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While THE LITERARY DIGEST has one fixed yearly price—four dollars, in order to co-operate with our patrons in their generous purpose during the holidays we are now filling DIGEST gift subscription orders on the following basis:

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

graphical domain, for the principle of the open door with equal opportunity to all nations, and for the expulsion of all foreign powers as soon as possible.

Reductions in carload freight rates on farm products, which will bring the aggregate reductions since September 1, 1920, up to 10 per cent., are approved by executives of nearly every railroad in the country. The cuts apply to every section of the United States except New England.

Ellis Loring Dresel, of Boston, and now American Commissioner to Germany, is nominated by President Harding to be Chargé d'Affaires to Germany.

ovember 17.—The other nations represented at the Armament Conference accept in principle China's proposals that she be admitted to the family of sovereign nations.

Ordinary expenditures of the Government are increased by more than $37,600,000 during October as compared with September, while disbursements on the public debt fall off by $627,000,000, according to the monthly statement issued by the Treasury.

ovember 18.—President Harding receives from the heads of 12 nations and from Pope Benedict XV messages assuring their cooperation and wishing complete success to the Arms Limitation Conference.

The anti-beer bill prohibiting the use of beer and malt liquors as medicine is passed by the Senate by a vote of 56 to 22, and goes to President Harding for signature.

The employees of Armour & Company, Swift & Company, and Wilson & Company, Chicago meat packers, agree to a wage cut, to be fixed later.

President Harding issues a proclamation declaring peace between the United States and Austria.

ovember 19.—The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, endorses the American plan for the reduction and limitation of armament.

ovember 20.—A natural gas field covering an area of 212 square miles is discovered in Northern Louisiana, according to a report made public by engineers of the United States Bureau of Mines.

ovember 21.—Premier Briand promises the Armament Conference that France will soon cut her military service from three years to one year and a half, and on his request that France be not left to defend liberty alone, assurances of moral support are given by the delegates of those nations which fought with her in the war.

ight powers sign a resolution presented by Elihu Root to respect the sovereignty of China and provide her with the fullest opportunity to develop for herself effective and stable government.

ovember 22.—The six unions comprising the Federated Shop Crafts notify the general managers of the railroads of their intention to proceed for an increase of 13 cents an hour over the present rate of 77 cents an hour.

eñor Felix Cordova-Davila, Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico, is asked by a majority of the members of the Porto Rican Assembly to request President Harding immediately to remove Governor E. Mont Reily.

Cross the Pacific
on U. S. Government Ships and enjoy American Comforts

NOW you can have American comforts on a flying voyage to the Orient. The great new Government liners that speed from Seattle over the short route, offer all the comforts of the finest American hotel. Just as they have set up new speed records, so they have set up a new standard for luxury in trans-Pacific travel.

Spacious Modern Quarters

Staterooms are unusually large and are furnished with beds instead of berths. All rooms are on the outside. Most have private baths. They are equipped with running water, electric radiators and fans. The social rooms are exquisitely beautiful.

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These ships sail to Yokohama in just 11 sailing days. Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila as ports of call follow in swift succession. For the business man bent on a flying trip to the Orient, for the tourist eager to save precious days for sight-seeing, there can now be no choice but *your* ships under the direction of the Admiral Line.

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If I go date will be about_____

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BY THEIR SHADOWS YOU SHALL KNOW THEM

Every man casts two shadows: one, the shadow of the outward man, which you may see upon the sidewalk as he passes in the sun; the other, the shadow of the inner man, the reflection of his accomplishments and his ideals. Something more than a hundred years ago you could have seen the shadow of Benjamin Franklin, reflected by the dim street lamps of Philadelphia, as he passed along the street. Tonight, you can see the shadow of his genius, reflected by the miracle of electricity, upon the lighted skyline of every city in the land.

Across oceans and across time, the shadow of Abraham Lincoln hovers over the councils of nations, uplifting their ideals and influencing the destinies of the world.

Just as there is the shadow of a man, so is there the shadow of a business and of its products—a shadow that reflects the ideals of the one and the quality of the other.

The man in New England is asked to buy a product made in Illinois by a manufacturer he never heard of, and whose ability and integrity he must take on faith. He has no opportunity to visit the factory that he may view its efficiency, nor to inspect the raw materials that he may be convinced of their quality. And so he must judge the product by its shadow—by the image of its worth, by the reflection of its desirability, which has been made upon his mind.

Yesterday, in thousands of stores in hundreds of cities and towns, something like this took place:—a salesman showed a woman two similar products made by two different manufacturers. The name of one product was unfamiliar to her ears; the name of the other was familiar. To her it was like hearing the name of a friend in a strange company. Had it been, instead of a product, a person, she might have said: "I feel as if I know you, because I've heard so much about you."

The shadow of that product had reached into her mind, and lingered in her memory. And the shadow of the product was its advertising.

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